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The Mother's Song.

I.

O rest thee, baby, rest!
Rocked on thy mother's breast
No harm shall thee bested;
Enwrapt in slumbers deep,
Good angels then will keep
Their vigil round thy bed.

II.

O rest thee, baby, rest!
No wee bird in its nest
Is half so safe as thou.
Then why that start of fear?
And why that sudden tear?—
Thine eyes wide open now.

III.

O rest thee, baby, rest!
But hush! a gentler ditty, lest
I wake thee, darling boy;
Thine eyelids droop, they close—
Thou sinkest in repose—
My pride, my life, my joy!

Miss Edith's Modest Request.

My Papa knows you, and he says you're a man
who makes reading for books;
But I never read nothing you wrote, nor did
Papa—I know by his looks.
So I guess you're like me when I talk, and I
talk, and I talk all the day,
And they only say: "Do stop that child!" or
"Nurse! take Miss Edith away."

But Papa said if I was good I could ask you—
alone by myself—
If you wouldn't write me a book like this little
one up on the she f,
I don't mean the pictures, of course, for to
make them you've got to be smart;
But the reading that runs all around them,
you know—just e easiest part.

You needn't mind wha: it's about, for no one
will see it but me
And Jane—that's my nurse—and John—he's
the coachman—just only us three.
You're to write of a bad little girl, that was
wicked and bold and all that;
And then you are to write, if you please, some-
thing good—very good—of a cat!

This cat she was virtuous and meek, and kind
to her parents, and mild,
And careful and neat in her ways, though her
mistress was such a bad child;
And hours she would sit and would gaze when
her mistress—that's me—was so bad,
And blink, just as if she would say: "Oh,
Edith, you make my heart sad."

And yet, you would scarcely believe it, that
beautiful, ange ic cat
Was blamed by the servants for stealing what-
ever, they said, she'd get at.
And when John drank my mi k—don't you tell
me! I know just the way it was done—
They said 'twas the cat—and she s tting and
washing her face in the sun!

And then there was Dick, my canary. When I
left its cage open one day,
They all made believe that she ate it, though
I know that the bird flew away.
And why? Just because she was playing with
a feather she found on the floor.
As if cats couldn't play with a feather without
people thinking 'twas more.

Why, once we were romping together, when I
knocked down a vase from the shelf.
That cat was as grieved and distressed as if
she had done it herself;
And she walked away sadly and hid herself,
and never came out till tea—
So they say, for they sent me to bed, and she
never came even to me.

No matter whatever happened, it was laid at
the door of that cat,
Why, once when I tore my apron—she was
wrapped in it, and I called "Rat!"—
Why, they blamed that on her. I shall never
—no, not to my dying day—
Forget the pained look that she gave me when
they slapped me and took me away.

Of course, you know just what comes next
when a child is as lovely as that.
She waisted quite slowly away—it was good-
ness was killing the cat.
I know it was nothing she ate, for her taste
was exceedingly nice;
But they said she stole Bobby's ice cream, and
caught a bad cold from the ice.

And you'll promise to make me a book like
that little one up on the shelf,
And you'll call her "Naomi," because it's a
name that she just gave herself;
For she'd scratch at my door in the morning,
and whenever I'd call out: "Who's
there?"
She would answer "Naomi! Naomi!" like a
Christian, I vow and declare.

And you'll put me and her in a book. And,
mind, you're to say I was bad;
And I might have been badder than that but
for the example I had;
And you'll say that she was a Maltese, and
what's that you ask? "Is she dead?"
Why, please sir, *there ain't no cat*? You're to
make one up out of your head!

—Bret Harte in the Independent.

A NOVEL GIFT.

"So you won't have me, Nellie? You are sure you won't marry me?"

Pretty little Mrs. Nellie Willard looked meditatively out of the window into the quiet village street, as if among the leafless trees on the frost-bound landscape she could find the answer to Harry Levison's questions.

Then, after a moment, she turned her face toward him—a face as fresh and fair in its peachy bloom as many a young girl ten years her junior.

"I—I—am—afraid I can't, Mr. Levison."

Mr. Levison looked her straight in her bright blue eyes—such lovely blue eyes, soft as velvet, and the color of a violet that had bloomed in the shade.

"You are—afraid"—you can't, Mrs. Willard? Answer me another question—yes—or no—do you love me?"

She blushed and smiled, and looked bewitchingly.

"Why, Mr. Levison, I mean Harry, of course I lo—like you! I always did, ever since I first knew you, years and years ago."

"When Will Willard won the prize all we fellows were striving for! So you liked me then, Nellie, and you like me now? Then why don't you marry me? You've been a widow for three years now. Isn't that long enough to mourn the virtues of the departed?"

"You wicked man! As if 300 years could ever teach me to forget poor, dear Wilson."

Her bright eyes reproved him sharply, and she accepted with good grace.

"Granting the truth, Nellie, that your deceased husband was a good fellow and a loving partner, I still cannot see why you refuse me. That is the subject under consideration at present, Nellie! Why don't you marry me?"

Then Mrs. Willard's face grew a little paler, and her plump, fair hands trembled.

"Because, Harry, because Wilson Willard made me promise never to marry again."

"Stuff and nonsense! What if he did. A bad promise is better broken than kept."

Mrs. Willard twisted her ring uneasily, and looked at the illuminated shield of the stone.

"I know it is," she said, slowly, "but—"

Mr. Levison looked earnestly at her.

"Yes—'but' what, Nellie? In all respect I say it—poor Will is dead and gone; and you've been true to his memory all these long years, and what has he to do with you now?"

"I know," she said meditatively, "but—but, Harry, he made me solemnly promise never to marry again under penalty of his everlasting displeasure. And don't be angry with me, Harry, will you? But I almost know he would appear to me!"

The lovely blue eyes were lifted in such piteous appeal to his, and the pretty little widow made such a nervous little move nearer to him, that it was the most human thing in the world for Mr. Levison to put his arm protectingly around her and assure her he was not angry with her.

"So you believe he would haunt you, Nellie, if you broke your promise? A sensible little woman like you to veritably believe in such superstitious folderol! And, after having waited for you ten years of your married-life, and three years of your widowhood, you condemn me to hopelessness for the sake of such a chimera—for the sake of such a shadow as your husband's ghost!"

And Nellie looked imploringly at him again, and her lips quivered, and the tears stood in great crystals on her long lashes.

"Oh, Harry, how cruel you are! You know I love you better than all the world, only—I dare not marry again! Don't be angry—please don't be angry with me!"

And Mr. Levison looked down at her lovely face, and assured her he never could be angry with her, and then went away heaping maledictions on the head of the defunct husband who had been tyrant enough to burden his young wife with such a promise.

The last sunset rays were flinging their golden and scarlet pennons on the pale, blue-gray sky, when Mr. Levison opened the door of his cozy sitting-room at home, to be met by the laughing face and gay welcome of a young gentleman, who had evidently been making himself at home while he waited.

"Heigho, Levison! Surprised to see me? How are you old fellow—how are you?"

Mr. Levison stared a second, then greeted him warmly.

"Fred Willard! Where in the name of goodness did you spring from? Why, I thought you were not to sail from England for a long six months yet. Old boy, bless you, I'm glad so see you, although for the instant I confess I was startled—you are the living image of your brother Wilson. We've been discussing ghosts, you know—"

Young Willard's eyes gleamed mischievously, as he interrupted irreverently:

"'We' is good, Lev. You mean my pretty little sister-in-law. I know she religiously believes in 'em. I know I am impudent to see her—for the first time since Will's funeral."

Mr. Levison had been looking thoughtfully at the embers glowing, like melted rubies, behind the silver bars of the grate; now he turned suddenly to Fred, and laid his hand persuasively on his shoulder.

"See here, Fred; you are a friend of mine; and I am about to put your friendship to the test. I want you to do me a very great favor; will you?"

Fred laughed.

"Will I? Of course I will. What's up?"

And Mr. Levison turned the keys of the doors, and the consultation lasted until the housekeeper rang the dinner bell.

Five hours later the moon was just creeping over the tops of the trees, making a perfect flood of silver-gold glory on the quiet scene, and Mrs. Willard, with fleecy-white zephyr shawl and her *crepe* brown hair, was standing at the kitchen door, on her return from a tour of inspection to the snug little barn and carriage house, which she had personally seen was secure for the night, ever since her husband's death.

Her cheeks were flushed to the tint of an oleander flower by the keen kiss of the frosty air, and her eyes were glowing like blue fires as she stood there one moment in the broad band of white moonlight that lay athwart the floor like a silent blessing. Then, with a little involutary exclamation at the perfect beauty of the night, she went in, locked the door after her, for her three servants were all retired for the night, and then gave a little shriek, for standing in the self-same accustomed place he was wont to occupy, and looking as natural as if it were himself in the flesh, was her husband. She stifled her shriek, and tried bravely to feel brave, but her heart was tearing around very undisciplinedly as she realized that she was looking upon a *bona-fide* ghost—a veritable inhabitant of the land of eternal shadows.

"Will," she said, faintly, with her hand tight on the handle of the door, "Will, is it you?"

His voice was precisely as it had been in the old days—mellow, musical, a little domineering—Will's undeniably, unmistakably.

"Who should it be but I, Nellie, and come on purpose to communicate with you."

"Yes?" she gasped, "but what for? I have tried—I have done everything that I thought you could wish. There is nothing wrong, Will?"

The pale, moon-lighted face, the speckless black suit, the spotless linen, the very same in which he had been buried, the low, familiar voice—it almost paralyzed Nellie, and yet, aided by the very material contact of the doorknob, she stood her ground and listened.

"Nothing wrong with you, Nellie, but with me. I come to bring you a present."

Nellie was startled, and looked at him curiously, wondering what he had brought from the other world.

"I present you," he said, "with your liberty, for I can't rest in my grave knowing the wrong I unintentionally committed in binding you to perpetual widowhood for my sake. I come to revoke my decision—to give you my full permission to marry again, and my advice to marry Horace Levison. Promise me you'll do it, and I will rest peacefully forever."

"Oh, Will!—if you will say so—if you think it best—yes!—yes, I will!"

Her face was pale enough now to have passed for a ghost herself.

"Go look at the big clock in the dining-room, Nellie, and see if it is near the stroke of twelve."

She went dumbly, mechanically, at his behest; and, when she came back, he was gone, and the moonlight streamed in on an empty room.

Then the reaction followed, and Nellie flew up to her bed room, and locked the door, and covered her head with a shawl, and sobbed and cried hysterically, until her over wrought nerves found relief in sleep.

The next day Mr. Levison sent a little note over, apologizing for his seeming discourtesy in not coming to bid her good-by on his sudden departure for an indefinite time, and telling her that her cruel decision never to marry again had been the cause of it, and that they might never meet again, etc., etc.

To which Nellie, all pale, alarmed and crimson with confusion, penciled an answer, assuring him she had changed her mind, and begging him to come over to lunch, to see her, and meet her brother-in-law, who had only just arrived from abroad.

Of course Mr. Levison came, and it didn't take two minutes to settle it, nor did he laugh at her when she solemnly related her experience of the night before.

"For it was his ghost, Harry, just as true as I am alive and speaking to you!"

"A jolly old—I mean a thoughtful, pains-taking spirit, Nellie! Bless his ghostship, we'll hold him in eternal remembrance."

Nor did his countenance change a feature, even when he and Nellie and Fred Willard discussed the marvelously obliging kindness of the departed.

Nor did pretty, blooming, blushing Mrs. Nellie ever for a moment dream that her visitant was Fred himself, assisted by a wig and false whisker—nor was there any need she should know, for her happiness was secured, her conscience at ease.

According to Mr. P. T. Barnum's own figures he has sold since he began his business of amusement-no less than $83,000,000 worth of tickets,

The United States Life-Saving Service.

During the year ending June, 1877, the total number of vessels driven ashore was one hundred and thirty-four, having one thousand five hundred persons on board, thirty-nine, or about two and a half per cent., of whom were lost. The total amount of property saved was over one million seven hundred thousand dollars, and the total amount of that lost, over one million five hundred thousand dollars. A brief summary of the operations of the service since Mr. S. J. Kimball took charge of it in 1871 will better show its usefulness, however. Four hundred wrecks occurred, imperiling over eleven million one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property; nearly seven million dollars' worth of this was saved, and of four thousand seven hundred and thirty lives imperiled only eighty were lost. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven days of shelter were afforded at the stations to nine hundred and fifty-nine persons. During 1871 72 the operations of the service were confined to the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey; in 1872-74 they were extended to Cape Cod and Rhode Island, and in the next year they were further extended to the limits of the present districts.

The stations are nearly all alike—simple wooden houses, with steep gable roof, the only projection about them being the lightning-rod, and the only ornament a coat of red-brown paint. From May until November they are unoccupied, though all the apparatus is ready for use; and the rest of the year each becomes the home of a keeper and six surf-men, who are paid forty dollars a month, and are chosen for their experience on the beach. Their duties are concisely stated in the instructions of the treasury department, to which branch of the government the life-saving service belongs. "During the winter months the beach will be patrolled by the surf-men every night. The patrol will consist of two men from each station, one following the beach toward the next station to the right, and the other proceeding toward the next station to the left, and each continuing his walk until the patrol from the adjacent station is met. Each patrolman will carry a beach lantern, also a red Coston handlight; and when an inlet separates the station, he will exchange signals with the patrolman on the opposite shore. On those parts of the coast where the two adjacent houses can not be seen from each other, the beach will be patrolled sufficiently to bring them in sight three times between sunrise and sunset. On the discovery of a wreck or a vessel in distress, the patrolman will immediately burn his red Coston handlight, both to alarm the stations and give notice to the wreck that succor is near, then returning to the station and assisting in the preparation of the apparatus. Boats, etc., will be prepared for immediate service. — *William H. Rideing, in Harper's Magazine.*

An Indian War Dance.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* thus describes a general war dance, executed in Chief Joseph's camp above Fort Leavenworth: Chief Joseph and his brethren were decorated in the most gorgeous style, their dresses being something new and in the most varied colors. The dance was given as a token of respect to the memory of one of the most valued chiefs of the tribe, who was killed at the battle of Bear Paw Mountain. The chief was a leading brave, and was one of high position in the tribe. Joseph made the occasion of great importance at the camp, and was himself arrayed in magnificent style. Several fine horses, borrowed from the officers of the garrison, were used on the occasion by the warriors, and each animal was decked in all that can be imagined in the way of Indian notions of beauty. Some were almost covered with skins of various animals, while around their necks were long strings of bells and bead work, which would have put a circus to shame. The tails of the horses were artistically decorated with eagle feathers. Among the horses used was a handsome black steed owned by Captain C. S. Isley, which was made attractive by being caparisoned in elegant style, and rode by a grandson of the late survivor of the original tribe. The latter left his "tepee" with quiet dignity, and, after mounting his horse, joined the procession which circled about the same in concert with the loud cries and wails of the women within.

The ceremony was kept up for a long time, and each one of the warriors seemed in earnest. During the ceremony Chief Joseph told Captain Ilsley, who was present, through the interpreter, Mr. Chapman, that the feeling of the tribe had always been favorable towards the white men, and that their good will had always been looked for, and that if his heart was taken out it would show the truth of the assertion; that the tribe had the same feeling now they always had, and that he hoped when, if he should ever return to his own country, he would be able to show he had told the truth. He then, on behalf of the tribe, presented Captain Ilsley with a handsome buffalo robe as a token of good faith. The ceremonies of the dance were then begun and lasted until a late hour in the evening.

The Navies of Europe.

England has 162 active war vessels of war and 350 that may be called out when needed. She has 60,000 sailors, 15,000 marines and 3,326 officers. France has 115 active vessels and seventy-eight in reserve, 48,000 sailors with 1,800 officers, and 16,000 marines with 780 officers, three monster iron-clads, and nine smaller coast boats. Germany has sixty-one active and forty-eight in reserve, 8,000 sailors and marines with 500 officers, and three iron-clads. Russia has 158 active vessels, most y small, 60,000 sailors with 2,000 officers, only one-third serving on board ship, and one monster iron-clad. Austria has sixty-eight active vessels, 7,000 sailors with 500 officers. Italy has sixty-five active vessels, 12,000 sailors with 425 officers, and 3,000 marines with 115 officers, and two monster iron-clads, the largest in existence, carrying eight 100-ton guns. Turkey has fifty-seven active vessels and twenty-eight in reserve, 36,000 sailors and marines with 1,000 officers, and seven iron-clads. Spain has 128 active vessels, 21,000 sailors and marines with officers, and three small iron-clads. Greece has twenty-one active vessels, 7,000 sailors and marines. Denmark has thirty-three active vessels, 10,000 sailors and marines. Holland has eighty-seven active vessels, 12,000 sailors and marines.

A Biting Fable.

A viper that had just closed an engagement with a gentleman who had the delirium tremens, entered a learned blacksmith's shop looking for something to eat, being a little disgusted with the drinking business. He found a file and attempted to devour it as a man sometimes will a file of old newspapers. But while the way was open for him to flee into the wilderness of Hepsidam, he made no progress in gnawing a file. "What's the matter with you?" said the file, "Do you expect to gnaw me?" "Gnaw!" replied the viper, spitefully, as he spat out several of his front teeth, which he had broken off. Moral: This fable admonishes you not to attempt to bite off more than you can chew.—*New York World.*

How Sir Wm. Phips Found the Treasure.

While at the Bahamas, Phips was told of a Spanish vessel, wrecked off Puerto Plata more than fifty years before, with a very large treasure. His means not being sufficient for this expedition, Phips sailed for England and made direct application to the admiralty to aid him in his search. So ably did this true son of the sea represent his cause, that he was given command of the "Rose Algier," a ship mounting eighteen guns and carrying a hundred men.

The exact position of this wreck was unknown, and the untrustworthy character of the crew added great difficulties to the undertaking. It should be remembered, also, that diving-bells, diving-armor, and the like, were then unknown. But the courage and indomitable perseverance of Phips now came into play, and he had a capital chance to show the stuff of which he was made.

Soon after they had sailed, the crew came aft, armed, and determined to force Phips to yield to their wishes, which probably were that they should all turn pirates. Without giving them time to deliberate, Phips flew at their leader, hurled him to the deck and dispatched him on the spot—a deed so prompt and daring that it awed the mutineers into submission for the time. One who has never seen a mutiny at sea can form but little idea of its desperate character, and the rapidity of action and unflinching nerve required where men are shut up alone on the wide ocean with a quarrel so deadly in its nature that no compromise can be thought of for a moment, and no quarter can be allowed with safety to him who gives it.

But the next plot to seize the ship was even more dangerous. The "Rose Algier," being in need of repairs, was taken to a cove in a small uninhabited island, and careened on one side in order to reach the damaged place. Most of the stores were moved on shore, the ship was hove down, and a bridge was laid between the deck and the land. Under the pretense of pastime, most of the crew now betook themselves to the woods, and there plotted to return at seven in the evening, seize the ship, force Phips and eight faithful men on shore, leave them there to perish, and themselves sail away on a piratical cruise. But the carpenter was one of the few who stood by the captain, and yet they could not risk putting to sea without him. They sent for him, therefore, on some pretext, and, having him in their power, offered him the choice of instant death or of joining his fortunes with theirs. He begged for half an hour to think about it, and said that at any rate he should have to return on board for his tool-chest. They granted his request, and sent two men with him to watch his movements. Soon afterward, he was suddenly taken with a pretended cramp or colic, and in great seeming agony rushed into the cabin for medicine; there he found Phips, and in a few rapid words revealed the plot. In less than two hours the mutineers would be marching on the ship. Not an instant was to be lost. Immediately the guns were loaded and trained to command the shore and all the approaches to the stores; the bridge was taken in, and when the mutineers appeared they found themselves caught. In tones of thunder, Phips bade them not to stir or he would mow them down with his batteries; nor did they dare disobey. The bridge was again laid down, and the eight loyal men brought back the stores to the ship. When all was safely on board again, the mutineers were told that they were to be left to the fate they had intended for their commander. In despair at so terrible a prospect, the miserable men threw down their arms, and protested their willingness to submit if Phips would but relent and not sail away without them. After a long parley, he agreed to let them come on board, they having first given up their arms. But, with such a crew, further search after the treasure was useless. Phips, therefore, sailed for Jamaica, changed the crew, and again weighed anchor for Hispaniola. There he was lucky enough to find an old Spaniard who told him that the wreck was somewhere about a reef a few leagues north of Puerto de la Plata. Phips immediately went to the spot. But his search for the wreck was long and unavailing, the season was changing, and the "Rose Algier," now about half manned and in unseaworthy condition, was unfit to prowl around a dangerous reef in a hurricane season. So, without having accomplished the object of so much exertion and anxiety, Phips was obliged to return to England, a baffled but not a discouraged man.

Very naturally, it was impossible for our adventurer to obtain another English ship-of-war, although he received much credit for the courage and skill shown in controlling the mutineers, and one would conclude that the treasure of the old Spanish galleon would after this have remained at the bottom of the sea, the exclusive possession of the sharks, the turtles and the barracudas. But with rare pertinacity Phips returned to the charge, and at last persuaded the Duke of Albemarle and several other wealthy noblemen to his views. They formed a company and obtained a patent from James II, giving them the sole right to all wrecked treasure they might find during a certain number of years. Then they fitted out a ship and tender, the latter to cruise in coves and shoal water, and Phips invented several rude contrivances for dragging and diving, far inferior to the means now used for such purposes. Thus prepared, he sailed once more for Hispaniola. There a small, stout boat was built, and with it and a crew of Indian divers the tender was dispatched to the reef where the wreck was said to be. The tender was anchored in good holding-ground at a safe distance from the reef, and the men then rowed slowly in the boat around it, carefully examining the depths below for signs of the wrecked galleon. The waters in the West Indies are very clear, and during a calm objects can be seen at a considerable depth. The rocks were of singular form, rising nearly to the surface, but with sides so steep that any vessel striking them would be liable to go down many fathoms below the reach of the most expert diver. The only hope was that the wreck might have lodged on some projecting ledge. But the closest observation, long continued, failed to reveal any sign of the object so eagerly sought, although the water was perfectly calm.

At length, a curious sea-plant cropping out of a crevice in the sides of the reef caught the eye of one of the crew, and he sent down an Indian to bring it up. When the diver returned to the surface he reported that he had seen a number of brass cannon lying tangled among the sea-weed on a ledge. That was enough. Inspired with the greatest enthusiasm, diver after diver plunged below to be the first to discover the treasure, and ere long one of them brought up an ingot of silver worth several hundred pounds. Transported with success they left a buoy to mark the spot, and made all sail to carry the glad idings to Phips. He would not credit the tale until he had seen the ingot, when he exclaimed: "Thanks be to God, we are all made!"

Every man was at once enlisted in the service of fishing for the treasure. The bullion was discovered first; after that, in the bottom of the hold, the seamen found the coin in bags, which had been so long under water that they were encrusted with a stony shell, hard as rock. This was broken with crowbars, revealing gold, jewels and "pieces of eight," in glittering abundance. The last day's work brought to light twenty massive silver ingots, and the whole amount recovered was somewhat over three hundred thousand pounds, a sum equal in the values of our time to five millions of dollars.—*S. G. W. Benjamin, in St. Nicholas.*

Juvenile Jack Sheppards.

At Hawick, England, recently, William Laidlaw Emers Hemsley, aged sixteen years, and John Turnbull, aged fourteen years, had been detected in the act of shoplifting, and were apprehended. After their apprehension, Superintendent Morrison searched the house in Tiviot crescent, where Hemsley lives with his father. In the closet in the house he found a large quantity of various articles, supposed to have been stolen. Two MSS. were found, in which the young culprits had made most business-like records of their transactions. One of the books is a sort of journal. It had been only a few days in use, and on the title page is written, in a clear, bold hand, "W. L. Emers and John Turnbull's secret and memorandum book. Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878. United Order of Outlaws." It is understood that the entries are all in Hemsley's handwriting. The first page is headed, "What I have stolen in money." The first theft recorded is one of one-penny "from mother." There are trifling sums entered as taken from neighbors, obtained by altering the figures in a shopkeeper's pass-book, and abstracted from the till of an office where he was formerly employed. Another page has the heading "How many locks I have stolen," and then follows a list of the places where they were taken from, such as stables, garden and field gates, with the owners' names when they were known, and in other cases the locality where the theft was committed is minutely described. Next comes, "What I have stolen out of shops," which list includes, besides many of the articles recovered, tins of beef, jars of jam, shop weights, twenty-eight keys from one ironmonger's shop, etc., etc. Under the heading "What I have stolen from persons and places," there is a list of a number of places, including factories, schools and the theatre, where thefts had been committed. The booty includes half a barrel of ale from a hotel door. The MSS. volume also contains sketches of plans and operations for the future. Lists of "What I have to steal," "What I have to buy and make," including a variety of articles, useful and ornamental, from a steam engine and boiler to a musical-box. And then there is a memorandum of "What I have to write for." This includes, singularly enough for such apparently cool hands, "A cure for the nerves," besides several medicines and cosmetics, and a volume of poetry. Further on in the book is an inventory of their ill-goten possessions, and another of "Tools for housebreaking," among which are enumerated seventy-seven skeleton keys. The other headings, "What I got by housebreaking," and "What Turnbull has got by housebreaking," have no entries appended, the interference of the police having suspended the bookkeeping as well as other contemplated operations.

Effect of Emotion Upon the Brain.

In New York, recently, Dr. Hammond delivered his second lecture on the nervous system. During the course of the lecture he said that emotion is the most important of any of the functions of the brain. The physiological signs of emotion are blushing, palpitation, increase of the salivary secretion and other bodily changes. Emotion is the most difficult to control, such as anger, grief, fear and anxiety, and these are produced by too much blood flowing or rising to the head from other parts of the body. He explained the means by which these emotions could be controlled, and quoted instances which came under his own observation which led to disastrous consequences. Sometimes the bite of a man under strong emotion of passion was poisonous; at all events, he was sure that the bite of animals, such as rats, cats and dogs, was sometimes fatal. He said he had received several letters since his last lecture, criticising what he had said and explained to the audience. One asked him what is genius, and was it synonymous with intellect. The doctor said that there was a vast difference, and that many erred much in their idea of genius. Hardly any man has accomplished anything great by genius. It was by intellect that Napoleon, Fulton, Franklin and many others had accomplished great things; not at all by genius, as many believe. He gave some sound advice as to how much and how long the brain should be exercised by men of study as well as by men of labor, and how important it is that regular and sound sleep could be obtained by simple remedies. When the nervous system is impaired by emotion, excessive labor or anxiety of mind, a person cannot sleep, and without regular sleep the brain must suffer waste of tissue. He instanced the case of a Chinese merchant who had been convicted of a great crime, for which he was condemned, and the punishment was to deprive him of sleep. His sufferings exceeded any torture that could be devised, and the man died in nine days.

Shakespeare and the Bible.

Read the following curious parallels between Shakespeare and the Bible. They will be found interesting:

Bible—"But though I be rude in speech."—2 Cor. xi. 6.

Othello—"Rude am I in speech."

Bible—"Consume thine eyes and to grieve thine heart."—Samuel ii. 35.

Macbeth—"Show his eyes and grieve his heart."

Bible—"Thou hast brought me into the dust of death."—Psalms.

Macbeth—"Lighted fools the way to dusty death."

Bible—"Look not upon me, because I am black, because the sun hath looked upon me."—Solomon Song i. 6.

Merchant of Venice—"Mistake me not for my complexion; the shadowy livery of the burning sun."

Bible—"What is man that thou art mindful of him! For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, thou hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands."—Psalms viii. 4, 5, 6.

Hamlet—"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason, how infinite in faculties! In form and moving how express and admirable! In action, how like an angel! In apprehension, how like a God! The beauty of the world, the paragon of animals."

Bones as Egg Material.

Bones should not be thrown away but saved for the hens. When fresh they may be pounded into a fine powder and fed with dough or may be thrown into the hen house to be picked up as wanted. But as they will not keep in good condition very long it is sometimes best to burn them. Then they can be kept any length of time. Burning injures the bones as it destroys all the organic matter which they contain and leaves only the inorganic materials of which they were composed. But these materials are valuable and hens which are supplied with them are better layers than those which cannot obtain a supply of lime, of which bones which have been burned are largely composed.

REMARKABLE CRIMES.

Desperate Assault upon a London Jewel Merchant—Two Old Stories Revived.

A daring attempt at murder was made in London not long since. It seems that in Woodbridge street, Clerkenwell, there resides a Mr. Hamburger, who is in business with his two sons as a jewel merchant. One of the two sons was on the afternoon in question walking along Holborn Viaduct when he met a general dealer with whom he had some slight acquaintance. After a little conversation his friend asked to be allowed to see a certain parcel of pearls. "Where can I show them?" was the reply. "At my office, just here," was the answer; and the speaker took young Mr. Hamburger across the road and led him up several pairs of stairs into a back room in one of the large houses which have recently been built on the Holborn Viaduct. The moment Mr. Hamburger had entered the room his companion slammed the door, fired a pistol at him, and drawing a large, bowie-knife made a murderous attempt to stab him. A desperate struggle followed; but Mr. Hamburger managed to overpower his assailant, unlock the door, get down into the street, and had sufficient strength left to hail a cab and drive to his own residence. Medical assistance was promptly called in, and it was found that Mr. Hamburger had been severely cut on the wrists and face, and that a bullet had lodged in the left side of his head. His own opinion is that his assailant, knowing that he carried with him a considerable amount of valuable jewelry, and possibly also of cash, had determined to murder and rob him.

This crime recalls to mind two other desperate attempts at murder in the British metropolis. Some fifty years ago a gentleman named William Howard was sentenced to transportation for life for an attempt to murder. The circumstances of the case were very singular. Mr. Mullay, an Irishman, had come up to London in search of employment, and had offered, by advertisement in the newspapers, a loan of £1,000 to any one who might be able to introduce him to a situation such as he wished. In reply to this announcement, he received a letter requesting him to call upon Mr. Howard, No. 36 Red Lion square, Holborn, between mid-day and four in the afternoon. He went to the house indicated, and saw a person purporting to be Mr. Howard, and it was arranged between them that on a certain day appointed Mr. Mullay should come with the £1,000 mentioned in his advertisement. Although he had his suspicions, Mullay provided himself with the money, and attended at the appointment, which was held in a small room at the back of the house, on the third floor. No sooner had he appeared than Howard locked the door, and made a murderous assault on him with a clasp-knife in one hand and a heavy cricket-bat in the other. A terrible struggle ensued. Mullay, however, being the stronger of the two, managed to overpower his assailant, the neighbors rushed in, Howard was given into custody, and, as we have said, he was convicted and sent, according to the custom in those days, to the colonies. Mr. William Howard has been long forgotten. His bold attempt to rob and murder stands upon record in the *Newgate Calendar*, and in Capt. Benson's *Remarkable Trials*. But such interest as attached to him was surpassed by the public excitement caused by the celebrated "Northumberland street tragedy." About seventeen years ago a man named Roberts, commonly reputed to be a usurer, occupied chambers in the street above mentioned. For certain reasons Roberts conceived a violent hatred against an officer in the army, Major Murray, and resolved to take his life. The major one day met Roberts, who had hitherto been a stranger to him, and was induced to accompany him to his chambers. Roberts pretended to be looking for some papers, and while Murray had his back turned, shot the major in the neck, and again in the head, with a revolver. Murray fell to the floor stunned, and as soon as he recovered consciousness found Roberts kneeling over him and feeling his heart Hereupon he grappled with his assailant, and seizing a pair of tongs literally beat Roberts to death with them. At the inquest which was held a verdict was returned to the effect that Major Murray had committed justifiable homicide in self-defence.

A Queer Convention of Crows.

This is from a recent issue of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle*: Passengers on the 8:35 train bound south Friday morning looked with wonder upon a flock of about five hundred crows all huddled together on the ice south of Low Point, and about six hundred feet from the shore. They faced each other about half and half, and were so close together that they jostled against each other in hopping about. About ten feet west of them sat a large bald-headed American eagle perched upon a cake of ice which had been thrown up on the main body of the ice by the action of the wind and tide. It looked as though the eagle had by common consent been appointed chairman of the convention, and that something of an important nature was taking place. So intent was this strange convention upon the business in hand that neither the roar of the train nor the shriek of the engine's whistle disturbed it in the least. The sun shone full and bright upon the singular spectacle, and the dignity and solemnity of the presiding officer were remarked by all. On no part of the ice surrounding for a long distance, could be seen a dead carcass of any kind, nor was there any open water visible, in which the crows or eagle could fish. It was perhaps a labor convention, devising ways and means for appeasing immediate hunger. We watched them till the train shot out of sight around a curve, and the chairman was still on the platform, and the members of the convention were still huddled together. It is probable they were in "executive session" and we shall never know of the cause of the novel gathering.

Great Muscular Power.

Mr. Gosse relates the following anecdote in *The World of Wonders*, of a three-horned beetle, which is not larger than an ordinary English stag-beetle: "This insect has just astonished me by a proof of its vast strength of body. When it was first brought to me, having no box immediately at hand, I was at a loss where to put it until I could kill it; but a quart bottle full of milk being on the table, I clapped the beetle for the present under that, the hollow at the bottom allowing him room to stand upright. Presently, to my surprise, the bottle began to move slowly, and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular power of the imprisoned insect, and continued for some time to perambulate the surface, to the astonishment of all who witnessed it.

"The weight of the bottle and its contents could not have been less than three pounds and a half, while that of the beetle was about half an ounce; so that it readily moved a weight 112 times exceeding its own. A better notion than figures can convey will be obtained of this feat by supposing a lad of fifteen to be imprisoned under the great bell of St. Paul's, which weighs 12,000 pounds, and to move it to and fro on a smooth pavement by pushing with n."

Fashion Notes.

Everything is to be beaded in the spring.

Bronze-brown and bronze-green are two leading colors.

A handsome feather for a dress hat is made of India game-cock's tails and lophomore tail feathers combined.

Skirts are worn short in front and grow longer and longer in the back.

Russia leather fans, mounted with silk or satin, in all the new dark, rich colors, are very popular.

The latest novelty in scarfs are of India crepe, embroidered with silk in all the Oriental shades.

The latest fashion for handkerchiefs is to have them made to match exactly the collars and cuffs worn.

Feathers arranged in bands form a beautiful trimming. A fringe of Maraocut tips is exquisite on an evening silk.

Clasps, such as are worn to fasten wraps, are now used in holding drapery. Insects are also worn in the hair. They seem almost to flutter on their velvety couches.

Gilt and enameled emblems of birds have been introduced on velvet head gear, some pinnioned down by minute arrows, somewhat bent, to show that the missile was light and the prey heavy hearted.

The very latest in hosiery is black silk stockings elaborately embroidered with clair-de-lune beads, presenting quite a sparkling appearance. Many ladies, however, object to these beads, because they hurt the foot, and the pattern gets tatooed on it; for these there are insertions of black lace insteps.

A pretty model of a capote bonnet is quite seasonable in appearance. It is of bronze felt, trimmed with a wreath of thistles, and diminutive fir cones, grasses and moss of every conceivable shade of green, a few loops of satin ribbon at the back, and a double ruche of tilleul silk under the border.

Lace will, if possible, be used even more than ever. While it is always desirable to have it real, there is not an absolute necessity for it. Those who can afford them still cling to real thread and guipure, but for those to whom the real is unattainable, the French is pretty and within reach, and allowable by fashion. The laces used for undergarments is all of one kind, although it is distinguished with a number of names, a few of which are Clevis, Mirecourt and Torchan.

How Indians Hunt Buffalo.

The commandant of a post generally gives the Indians under his control permission to go on a buffalo hunt, about twice a year. A party of from 200 to 300 is allowed to go out at once, and may be out for from thirty to ninety days being, during that time, accompanied by two or three soldiers from the garrison. The party is divided and the herd is surrounded, the circuit being almost a half-mile in diameter. When about half-way around, the signal is given to charge, and the bucks commence to ply their arrows. The excited buffaloes run backward and forward until probably one-fifth of them are killed, when the hunt is temporarily over, at least. The squaws have, in the meantime, come along and picked up their husband's cutting, and after to complete the work of the chase. The buck, having shot his buffalo, rushes forward to pass the animal over so that he will not fall on the side which the arrow has pierced and break it. He cuts the arrow out of its place, puts it back in his quiver, and then marks the buffalo with his peculiar brand, which may be a cut in the nostril, in the ear, thigh, or some other part of the body. Here again then the squaw gets her onerous share of the work in. She distinguishes the animal her buck has slain, skins it, cuts the meat away from the bones in the most convenient and hurried manner, and packs it to where the bucks have already made a permanent camp, in the vicinity of the nearest water.

A Human Monstrosity.

One of the most remarkable instances on record of parental devotion and of success in keeping secret a family affliction, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, may be found in the family of a citizen who is keeping a drinking-saloon in the western part of the city. Twenty-seven years ago he kept a house on Western Row. About that time a number of houses in the vicinity were destroyed by fire in the night, including his residence. His wife, in a delicate condition, suffered much from fright, and subsequently gave birth to a monstrosity—an offspring without any of the better senses of a living creature, except that of sight—without toes or fingers; deaf, speechless, without the least spark of intellect or instinct. Twenty-seven years have passed, and the family have kept this creature in the household, secreted in a room, and only a few of the neighbors besides, who are on the most intimate relations, have known of its existence. It eats when food is placed in its mouth, and is kept in a cleanly condition by the most constant care. A long beard has grown on its face. It is about three feet in length. It crawls about some, but moves with great difficulty. That such a creature has lived so long is singular. That a family, instead of placing it in some asylum, has endured its presence in their midst, and nurtured it in assiduous privacy through all these years, is a strange and affecting incident of parental devotion.

A Mayor's Fifteen Cent Dinner.

Miss Juliet Corson, of the New York cooking school, recently gave a test dinner at No. 8 St. Mark's place to his honor Mayor Ely and a select company of invited guests, the object being to show what could be done for fifteen cents for each person. The following bill of fare was figured up accurately, and was found to have fallen within the financial limit by two cents:

Puree of

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 28. 1878

Elizabeth Savings Bank, N. J., has gone up.

If a man kicks his wife to death, it only costs him 15 years in the penitentiary, at least that's what Joseph Wall got in New York the other day. Wives must not be considered of much account there.

We note the following results of last week's local election: In Philadelphia the radical ring triumphed. Scranton had a victory for the labor party. Pittsburg had its republican councilmen reduced. Williamsport and Allentown went democratic.

Bellefonte sided with the democrats and greenbackers, and also elected Charley Smith as Justice.

Lock Haven went democratic.

Mr. Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal has this in reference to Mr. Hewitt's recent speech and card on the Presidential steal:

In the end the complete history of the mismanagement of the Democratic campaign after the selection of Mr. Tilden, will unfold itself. It will then be found that Mr. Tilden himself was opposed to the Electoral Bill, and made his opposition sufficiently distinct to Mr. Hewitt; that Hewitt suppressed Mr. Tilden's telegrams and went ahead in spite of his master, and but that it was unsafe to swap horses in the middle of the stream Mr. Hewitt would have been superceded in the middle of January.

Hewitt denies this story of Waterson.

The Greenback Party held a national convention at Toledo last week. Some 24 States were represented, Sam Carey, Frank Hughes, Brick Pomeroy, and others were there. The platform denounces the limiting of legal tender and opposes the resumption of specie payment, and that the organization be known as the national party. It also demands that congress shall provide money adequate to the full employment of labor; that government bonds be taxed like other property and that a graduated income tax be levied that both national and state governments should establish bureau of labor.

The Sioux war, according to official report, has cost $2,312,531,—number of persons killed, 16 officers and 267 enlisted men, and 2 officers and 123 men wounded. How many red skins were killed the report does not state.

A silver mine has recently been discovered near Myerstown, Lebanon county. Now just think how the passage of the silver bill operates.

The Co. Commissioners have appointed Mr. J. T. Dunkle of Philipsburg, Mercantile Appraiser, for this year. Mr. Dunkle was strongly recommended by his neighbors, is well qualified, and an active democrat.

Cardinal M'Closkey reached Rome on Saturday, but too late to vote for a Pope. He was not soon enough for that returning board.

Ret. Board Anderson has been refused a new trial.

Wahlen convicted of the murder of Hoehner at Elm station, committed suicide in his cell by hanging.

STARTLING FIGURES.—At a meeting of the American Social Science Association held in Boston recently, a paper upon municipal indebtedness was read by Robert P. Porter, of Chicago. It says that the total increase of debt of one hundred and thirty cities in ten years is upwards of $420,000,000, or an annual increase of $42,000,000. It continues:

"With these facts staring us in the face, it is not an exaggerated statement to say that the United States have today a debt of $1,000,000,000, half the sum of the national debt; and an annual expenditure of $220,000,000 within $40,000,000 of the national expenses. The liabilities are increasing at the rate of $50,000,000 yearly, involving an additional charge of $300,000 upon the taxpayers. Allowing for the great shrinking in values and continued depression in business, we find that the property of taxpayers has already been actually mortgaged for 15 per cent of its value, and as this debt has increased at the rate of $42,000,000 yearly, the mortgages will continue to increase at the rate of one per cent annually, and in another decade will amount to twenty-five per cent of the assessed valuation of the property. The total State indebtedness of the United States is $369,170,976, while the municipal indebtedness of one hundred and thirty cities is upward of $275,000,000 more than the entire State debt. The vast bulk of municipal debts is located in the Eastern States, and of State debts in the Southern States. Of municipal debts, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maine carry probably about $417,000,000, leaving by far the lightest proportion to the great Western States. State debts are distributed about as follows: Western States, $2.80 per capita; Eastern States, $8 per capita, and Southern States $22 per capita. It is folly to propose a remedy less radical than either absolute disfranchisement of the non-taxpaying population, or the election of a second body of men by the taxpayers of a city to represent the property interest and curtail reckless disbursements of public funds."

THE STORE ORDER SYSTEM.

The manufacturers of charcoal iron in the counties of Blair, Center, Huntingdon and Franklin have delegations at Harrisburg to urge the defeat of Schnatterly's substitute for House bill No. 29, which forbids the issuing of store orders in payment of wages. The representatives of the charcoal furnaces allege that it will work injury to the employed, as they will not be able to obtain credit anywhere if not allowed to do so at the companies' stores.

Returning board Anderson was sentenced on Monday to two years hard labor in the penitentiary and costs. Now for Wells!

The Senate Committee on Territories reported favorably upon the bill for the creation of the Territory of Lincoln, to be formed out of portions of the Territories of Dakota and Wyoming, so as to include the Black Hills country.

New York, February 22.—Captain Stratton walked across East river, yesterday in his patent suit.

THE SILVER SCHEME SUCCEEDS.

THE SENATE AMENDMENTS CONCURRED IN BY A VOTE OF NEARLY THREE TO ONE.

Washington, February 21.—At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Bland (Mo.) moved to proceed to business on the speaker's table, and it was so ordered.

The silver bill having been reached, Mr. Springer (Ill.) raised the point of order that the bill must go to the committee of the whole. The speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Cox appealed from the decision, but was not sustained, the appeal being laid on the table by a vote of 222 to 25.

Mr. Stephens (Ga.) then moved to concur in the senate amendments.

After a lengthy debate Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The motion was rejected—yeas 72, nays 204. The main question having been ordered by 181 to 43, the house then proceeded to vote upon the senate amendments. They were all agreed to by a vote of 203 yeas to 71 nays and the bill now goes to Mr. Hayes for his approval.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The Resumption act has been, in one aspect, of some importance to the people—drawing their attention to the monetary system of our Union. "*Money* is the life blood of the Nation," and certainly there is no subject of more importance than that the people should be informed of panics and sudden revulsions which occasionally occur in commercial and manufacturing countries and which involve thousands in bankruptcy and ruin. Important, however, as this knowledge is, it has hitherto been very little attended to, by the people, but as this question is being discussed before Congress, they learn that a revulsion occurs, and by a sudden change in the quantity and value of money effects every individual and is always productive of the more pernicious result.

Under our Constitution Congress has the power to coin money, and regulate the value thereof is true, if by value be intended only the denomination of such money, that is, the rate at what any given quantity of gold and silver should be current within the U. S. But "value" absolutely stated, is not a correct expression. To alter the positive intrinsic value of the precious metals, or make it other than it is by nature and by the relation which those metals bear to other commodities, is a power which Congress can not constitutionally exercise; if value then be the offspring of congressional authority, there could be no doubt, but that paper, paste board or other material might be raised by that authority to a level with gold and silver. The word "value" is an inaccuracy which may lead to a serious misconception in a case where the whole controversy bears upon this single question, whether there be or be not an inherent, inextinguishable value in the precious metals, estimated according to their relation to other commodities generally throughout the world, and independent of any arbitrary valuation which positive edicts or enactment can fix upon them. There are some members in the present congress who claim the right to raise gold coin and lower silver coin—which they term "regulating the value thereof." By the act of 1791 the gold dollar contained 24¼ grains of pure gold; by the act of 1834 the gold dollar contained 23⅘ of pure gold, a reduction of 6/10 per cent., and those clippers of the gold dollar assert it to be a clear gain, inasmuch as 23 1-5 grains of gold since 1834 is worth as much as 24¼ grains used to be before the passage of that act; now this assertion supposes that people when they give commodities for gold give them not for specific *quantities* of metal, but for *denomination*. Let Congress, for example, raise the value of coin by declaring that a ton of iron should hereafter consist of fifteen hundred weight instead of twenty hundred weight. No one would pretend that they could, as the intrinsic value of gold and silver are liable to be governed by the basis which makes value depend upon the proportion which the supply bears to the demand. The attempt to make a single standard metalic medium and that to be gold, because England has gold as her standard, therefore we should adopt her financial system! In Great Britain the standard in money is now gold, but the purity of gold is not estimated by the weight commonly in use, but by an Abyssinian weight called a carat, the carats are subdivided into four parts called grains and these grains in quarters. Gold of the highest degree of fineness is said to be 24 carats fine; at present the standard of gold in England is 22 carats of pure and two of alloy or 11 parts of fine gold to one part of alloy; the pound troy contains 5760 grains troy, of such standard gold divided into 44½ grains each. The sovereign of the same fineness. It is not necessary on this occasion to enter into a detailed account of the changes which have taken place in the currency of the different nations, it is sufficient for our purpose to state that when England found herself indebted in large sums of gold and silver, which she could not conveniently pay, she resorted to the expedient of reducing and debasing her coins, retaining still the same *denomination*. The pound sterling was originally a pound sterling silver, which was cut into 20 pieces called shillings, and was for this reason that 20 shillings made a pound. By successive reductions in the weight of the shilling a pound of silver is now coined into 66 shillings. But this is not all—of these shillings 21 are a *legal tender* for a debt of *one pound* sterling; the Bank of England, which is her Treasury, Exchequer, and fiscal agent, being unable to redeem her notes in gold and silver, in 1797 suspended and refused payment of her notes in coin, and this suspension, or restriction as they called it, continued until 1819, a period of 22 years, yet she went on issuing her irredeemable notes was protected by the King and Parliament of England; laws were passed justifying the Bank—making the bank-note a legal tender in payment of all debts; making it a penal offense to export gold and silver and bullion, also for selling guineas for more than their nominal value in bank notes, and on the resumption of specie payments, their gold became the standard of value for the Kingdom. If we had time, we would show the financiering of old England which the friends of the demonetizing of our silver coins wish us to follow. If they would advise us to adopt the financial policy of France there might be some honesty in it. What have we to do with the standard of England? We have our own American standard of two-fold, gold and silver, and a legal tender that has been recognized for 80 years. Then let the openly censured Resumption act be repealed without delay, silver coin restored to its constituent standard without restriction, diminution or abasement, and keep it in actual circulation—the basis of business restored, and confidence will return and business spring up into life again.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN CHINA.

London, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1878.

In an editorial article The Times says: "It is stated on authority, which cannot be questioned, that 70,000,000 of human beings are now starving in the famine-stricken provinces of North China. The imagination fails to cope with so gigantic a calamity. We cannot doubt that if the Chinese have found their way to America from the comparatively prosperous eastern provinces in thousands that they will pour forth in myriads from the famine-stricken districts of the North as soon as the way is opened to them. The Chinese difficulty may speedily become a greater menace to the future of the United States than the negro difficulty was at its worst; for the negro immigration was never voluntary and ceased with the abolition of the slave trade, while, if the Chinese tide once begins to flow in force, it is difficult to see where and when it will stop."

—We can recommend our readers to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in all cases of Cough, Cold, &c. It only costs 25 cents a bottle, and is warranted to cure.

Governor Hartranft has fixed the execution of the convicted Mollie Maguires, Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully, for March 25, and for John Kehoe and Dennis Donnelly, April 18. Thomas D. Fisher, who was to have been hanged next Thursday, has been respited for thirty days.

LEO XIII.

Cardinal Pecci Elected Pope on the Third Ballot.

Rome, February 20.—The smoke of burning ballots having been seen at 12:30 p. m. to-day the crowd before the Vatican, thinking the ballot was again without result had almost dispersed, when at 1:15 p. m., Cardinal Caterini appeared in the grand gallery of the Vatican Basilica and announced in the customary formula Cardinal Pecci's succession to the Papacy. The few by-standers cheered most enthusiastically, and a large crowd soon assembled densely thronging the open space before the Vatican and approaches thereto.

At 4:30 the newly elected Pope, surrounded by all the Cardinals, appeared in the inner gallery of Basilica. The crowd vociferously shouted, "Long live the Pope."

The Holy Father at length made the signal for silence, then intoned the benedicte and pronounced the benediction. After this cheering was renewed and continued until the Pope withdrew.

The circumstances of the election are as follows: At this morning's ballot Cardinal Pecci received thirty-six votes, which was five short of the requisite two-thirds majority. When the voting was finished and the papers were burned, Cardinal Franchi and those holding the same views with him, advanced and knelt before Cardinal Pecci. This example being followed by others, Cardinal Pecci's election was accomplished by the method known as "By adoration."

Count Seinger immediately informed the Pope that the purposed to present him with one million francs as the first donation of Peter's pence from the French Episcopate. As soon as the result of the election became known, the bells in all the churches of Rome were rung and diplomats went to the Vatican to congratulate the new Pope. The Cardinals will remain in the Vatican until to-morrow. Perfect order prevails everywhere. Sixty-two Cardinals were in the Conclave, the largest number ever before present.

A Paris dispatch says the election of Cardinal Pecci as Pope has made a favorable impression here.

A correspondent at Berlin says Prince Bismark considers Cardinal Pecci's election to the Papacy the most suitable one possible at the present time.

A dispatch from Rome states that when Cardinal Pecci had obtained forty-six votes, Cardinal Franchi withdrew from competition and prevailed on Cardinal Schwartzenburg to concentrate his votes on Pecci. Cardinal Bilio only obtained a few votes and Cardinal Simeoni two. Cardinal Franchi will probably be appointed Pontifical Secretary of State.

THE CZAR GETTING IMPATIENT.

London, February 23.—Dispatches from Constantinople say the Czar has telegraphed threateningly to the Sultan, and complaining of the delay in signing the peace negotiations. The Turkish delegates hesitate to concede Russia's exorbitant demands, hence the delay in signing the treaty of peace.

Czar has telegraphied that the Russians will occupy Constantinople if the Turks continue to delay the signing of the terms of peace, which include the cession of Armenia and the surrender of the Turkish fleet.

England has ordered the purchase of 21,000 horses and another iron-clad.

The War Office at London has invited tenders for a supply of 150,000 Henry rifles.

It is said that Russia stipulates for a date by which a treaty of peace must be signed at Adrianople.

A Pera dispatch says: Suleiman Pasha has been placed under arrest, and will be court martialed.

On the 17th of December last the Baldwin locomotive works, of Philadelphia, booked an order from the Russian government for forty first-class locomotives. The order was completed in seven weeks, and the locomotives are now boxed awaiting shipment by a couple of Russian steamers which are daily expected in Philadelphia. Four boilers were completed within a period of three weeks after the order was booked; in four weeks twelve were finished, in five weeks twenty-two, in six weeks thirty-three, and in seven weeks the forty boilers were all ready. The original number of hands at work when the order was received amounted to eleven hundred, and this number was increased to two thousand four hundred men, a great number of whom worked overtime for the purpose of hurrying on the completion of the work.

For the Centre Reporter.

THE SWORD OF REVENGE.

Revenge according to modern usage, is a malicious, or spiteful infliction of pain or injury, contrary to the laws of justice and Christianity, in return for an injury or offense. Revenge is dictated by passion; vengeance by justice. Jesus said, Put up again thy sword unto his place, for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword, Math. 26:52. These words of our Lord suggest his arguments against using the sword of Revenge. Revenge is wrong—it is as bad as murder. Therefore Christ says to Peter, Put thy sword back again into the scabbard. The Reasons are the following:

1. You have no commission to defend me. God has invested the civil magistrate with the sword and if he use it, so be it. Self defense is allowable when there is no way of escape—Blackstone. But this was another case. The government had sent these men to take Christ and no private person has a right to resist lawful authority, civil or ecclesiastical. Peter had no orders to take his sword, and probably meant only to gratify his revenge.

2. Christ did not need Peter's defense. Says he, Thinkest thou that I can not now pray to my father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels? Math. 26:53. (72,000.) One angel slew 85,000 of the Assyrian army in one night. What would 600 men be against 72,000 angels? But the time had come that Christ must suffer, be forsaken of God and men for a time, and therefore he wished no defence. A man should not seek revenge if he has no defence on earth. God's angels will encamp around him and defend him. Christ alleges next.

3. The purpose of his heavenly father. Christ says Shall I not drink the cup my Father gave me to drink. My Father determined in eternity that I should suffer, I will not endeavor to change the purpose of God. God gives you, reader, your cup of suffering, not man nor the Devil. Should you not drink it? God is your Father and will remain your Father whether he kiss or scourge you. His purpose must be fulfilled, Ps. 119:13. There is life and death in this cup.

4. The predictions of the prophets is another argument adduced by Christ against the use of this sword.

How then shall the Scriptures be fulfilled? My Father prohibited me. Hence by the prophets that I must suffer and die. What the prophets have written must come to pass, God has said that you shall go to heaven through great tribulation and you can't go to heaven without bearing the cross, or God's word would not be true.

5. God's Justice. It must be; the human race cannot be redeemed without an atonement. Justice must be satisfied. What must be, I will submit to. There is a *must*. The old Proverb is, Must is for the king. There is another must. You will find it in Acts, 14:22. Must enter the kingdom of God through much tribulation. We are often obliged to say as Asaph said: I must suffer this.

6 The sixth argument of Christ against Revenge is kindness. He touched the ear of Malchus and healed it. Christ would say to Peter, This is my way to gain an enemy and not by revenge. Hence Paul says: If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Be not overcome of evil, but over come evil with good. This passage from the Romans applies to private persons and not to the magistrate. You can't hate a man who is persistently kind to you. Jacob overcame Esau with kindness. When Esau saw the presents, etc., of Jacob, his strong heart did relent and he fell on Jacob's neck and kissed him. Indeed the interior animals love those who are kind to them.

Reflections.

1. Revenge is a great sin. It is a common sin. It is a common sin among Church members. Not unfrequently, if a minister of Christ says something that does not suit one of his members, the next thing is to cut down subscription—this is revenge. In a thousand instances and ways one Church member seeks revenge on the other. Think of Christ's teaching and example both.

We should not seek revenge. We should not resist lawful authority, in defence of Christ.

5. We should seek redress in the way of law and order and never take the law, civil or ecclesiastical into our own hands.

4. And should we fail to get satisfaction in the way of law and order, let us think and submit and say, Maybe, I am wrong, remembering that they who take the sword shall perish by it.

J. T.,
Aaronsburg.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY from Jan. 1st, 1877, to Jan. 1st, 1878.

D. A. MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county.

	DR.	
Jan 1st, 1878.		
To outstanding taxes Jan 1st 1877	$42,428 60	
To taxes assessed for 1877	42,152 43	
To tax levied for county commissioners	25,727 09	
To cash received for redemption of U. S lands	118 47	
To am't transferred from Militia fund	14 06	
To cash received from Treasurer sales U S lands	286 29	
To county order rec'd on acct. last year's balance	2,790 58	
To com. note rec'd for balance	2,000 00	
To balance due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08-116,716 55	
Jan 1, 1878.	CR.	
By bal. at settlement Jan. 1, 1877	$4,790 53	
By warrants paid	55,877 84	
By unpaid taxes outstanding Jan 1, 1878	51,709 50	
By exonerations and commissions	2,328 68	
By salary	2,000 00	
By stationery allowed	10 00-116,716 55	
By due Treasurer at settlement	1,199 08	

D. A. MUSSER Treasurer, Centre Co., in account with Commonwealth of Penna.

Jan. 1 1878	DR.	
To balance due State Jan 1, 1877	264 32	
To outstanding taxes	6,391 56	
To taxes assessed for 1877	3,150 73-9,806 61	
Jan. 1, 1878	CR.	
By am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	4,682 08	
By State Treasurer's receipts	3,080 17	
By exonerations and commissions	113 84	
By Treas commissions Bal. in hands of Treas	68 09	
	1,862 43-9,806 61	

MILITIA FUNDS.

Jan. 1, 1878	DR.	
To am't outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1877	$59 38-59 38	
Jan. 1 1878	CR.	
By outstanding taxes Jan. 1, 1878	44 58	
By Treas. com. on 1406	74	
By am't transferred to county account	14 06-59 38	

We, the undersigned, Auditors Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hand and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. McFARLANE, [L.S.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L.S.] Auditors.
JOS. M. GILLILAND [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.
Commissioners Pay.

A. Gregg balance $1 13, services $675 00	$680 63
S. Hall balance 35 09 services 685 00	720 09
H. A. Mingle balance 4 62, services 442 50	446 81
H. Beck commissioners clerk	600 00-2,448 03

Jury Commissioners.

B. Liggett bal. from 1876	37 68
Jno Rishel services	15 38
H Keller services	21 94
H Beck clerk to com.	25 00—109 40

County Auditors.

Wm McFarland services	30 00
A J Griest services	30 00
Jos Gilliland services	30 00
C L Buffington as clerk	30 00—120 00

Improvements and Repairs.

A Moore on jail contract	483 73
Wiley & Parsons, building walk C H.	22 75
McClellan & Speer, lumber for C H	20 75
Wm Eckley lumber for C H	6 40
E H Carr hauling lumber for C H	1 60
T E Lyman spouting C H	10 50
B & S Rit Columber walk at C H	10 63
J H Fellenbaum repairing at jail	14 75
J J Reynolds & Son range at jail	167 80
Jno Brachbill wall paper &c at jail	82 61
Jno McDermott papering jail	6 50
W S Galbraith work on range at jail	5 64
H A Williams painting and repairing at jail	147 00
J & J Harris, bill paints hard ware at jail	129 62
G W Tate architect at jail	140 00
M W Cowdrick work at jail	5 40
John McDermont Penns pool contract	146 98
H D Yeager, repairing furnace at jail	33 45
W Twimire repairing hot air pipes at jail	36 50
T A Hicks & Bro hardware for jail	1 64
T I Lee repairing lock at jail	1 25—1,475 00

COURT EXPENSES.

Jurors pay	$5,815 46
Commonwealth cost.	3,311 15
Tipstaves pay	436 20
J H Vosburg court reporter	735 00
W Reber court reporter 2 weeks	20 00
B Galbraith court crier	162 00
B Galbraith, janitor balance 1876, 275.- 1 00 janitor services	625 00
W C Heinle, entries in indictment dock et	15 64
A Williams bal due at settlement 1876 11 409 prothonotary costs 1877 261 65	375 72
L W Munson court proclamations	76 00
L W Munson, summoning juros	450 00—12,022 17

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Noah McAllister, washing for prisoners	129 64
Robt McKnight gas bills for Court House and jail	443 05
J R & C T Alexander coal bills for court house and jail	965 91
J H Dobbins medical services	100 00
Agricultural society appropriation	100 00
Western Penitentiary keeping convicts	450 32
Insane asylum (Danville) keeping	1,782 25
Assessors pay	2,158 25
Road views	729 90
Election expenses	1,964 73
Refunding U S land	21 11
Refunding taxes overcharged	166 79
Insurance on public buildings	394 00
Bridge views	101 50
Samuel Brugger Engr at bridges etc	431 13
J D Spering bridge Curtins	845 00
" bill Howard	100 00
" swearing viewers	1 50
Miles Zimmerman Karthaus bridge	1,096 00
H D Yerger bal Julian bridge	1 01
Dan'l Irwin work Julian bridge	5 00
M W Cowdrick Penns creek bridge	459 00
Murray Dougal & Co Penn creek bridge	1,664 00
Murray Dougal & Co Howard bridge	2,700 00
C Holter painting Howard bridge	8 32
Jacob Pletcher lumber &c for Howard bridge	27 26
J C P Jones repairing Milesburg bridge 65 87 and 30 00	89 87
W W Spangler repairing Beech Creek bridge	8 31
Doak & Lonebergar painting Curtin bridge	31 72
J J Harris bill paints &c for bridge	7 90
Wm Zimmerman repairs Karthaus bridge	2 00
Constables pay	408 79
Real estate paid for property at sale	425 00
Premium on collections	20 00
C M Bower commission on collection	88 30
Commissioners notes paid	6,605 00
Interest paid on notes and bonds	2,904 85
Commissions on lunacy	55 00
Scalp premiums	773 55
Teachers Institute	145 34
Inquests on dead bodies	58 21
Road damages paid	100 00
L W Munson bal 1876, 130.00 on account 3,174 00	4 504 11
C Diehl, Howard bor	75 00
C M Bower salary ascumr's atty	75 00
H Y Stytzer stationery	26 57
Freight bills paid	7 84
Meals to Jurors paid to sundries	65 50
Jos Devling bal on Co line & drafts	7 00
S & A Loeb clothing for prisoners and jail	106 85
Harper Bro., clothing for prisoners and jail	8 25
Lyon & Co clothing for prisoners and jail	6 80
C T Fryberger clothing for prisoners and jail	3 00
A Williams judgment docket	24 50
J S Barnhart extra time in office	12 00
Kay Bros hand seal jury com	3 50
D Everhart building scaffold for painting jail	1 60
T A Hicks & Bros hardware C H	1 40
Horse hire paid sundries	5 50
W W Wolf putting in water back jail	4 00
H Vanbushirk turners and shades C H	26 85
W S Galbraith sundry plumbing bill court house and jail	59 90
Wood for C H and jail and cutting same	37 50
Paid sundries cleaning cess pool Robb and Kelly removing ashes court house and jail	46 82
W A Schroyer repairing chairs &c., court house	2 75
W W Wetzler repairing furnace jail	9 25
Jno McDermott repairing heater jail	8 85
H Hoffman repairing at jail	2 25
Alex Green cleaning cells	4 00
Geo Ulrich bounty due him	1 50
Jno T Johnsen postage &c	50 00
Jos Fox repairing cells jail	25 34
Bond & Co chairs treas and comss office	13 65
Jos Devling revising U S land lists	17 72
Jno Powers repairing for prison ers	40 00
W A Tobias indexing in recorders office and burner	20 40
J Fellenbaum repairing locks &c jail	164 60
A Williams appearance docket &c	31 50
Jas O'Bryan repairing chairs C H	54 50
Susan Shope scrubbing office 3 times	1 50
T J Lee putting lock on office door	5 25
J A S Mallory repairing gate C H	35
E Joseph & Bro carpet hall at jail	3 80
I Guggenheimer matting for C H	28 42
C Fox removing plantains C H yard	19 80
C Garner cleaning pipes at jail	7 00
W F Reber copying and making duplicate	1 50
F P Musser making duplicate	22 90
W T Twimire sprinkler and dust pan C H	36 00
L Willard cleaning flues C H	1 65
Jas Harris & Co hardware C H	3 50
F F Adams for chairs C H	3 85
Jos Devling work on U S land lists	2 40
Water tax	3 50
F Dechner keys for coal house	127 50
D M Glenn & Co ice for C H	50
Jacob Schrom binding mattings	1 55
Wilson & McFarland stoves for offices	1 00
H A Williams glazing C H & jail	52 87
D Gallagher repairing hydrant C H	13 92
H Beck chimneys for lamp &c	2 00
Danl Derr repairing gas pipes C H and jail	1 51
A Bartholemew digging ditch C H	4 50
O Kessler repairing assess books	1 25
Harper Bros covering 4 desks	35
B Galbraith crying U S lands sales	3 25
Wm Mann blank books	5 00
B M Needguide books for offices	36 00
Alexander & Bower fees on 1st Nat bank case	2 00
S M Winters house holding appeals	25 00
M Hubler bill holding appeals	5 00
D A Musser on acct bal due '76	3 58
D A Musser orders for state tax	2,790 58
Commissioners expenses holding appeals and delivering duplicates &c	797 17
Orders of formers years paid	363 50 33 49
Total	$38 406 57

Printing bills.

P Gray Meek bal due 1876 1846 00 printing 1877 285.- 25	$469 85
E T Tuten printing	207 35
F Kurtz bal due 1876 31 00 printing 1877 220 35	251 35
W Deininger printing 1877	161 81
Bender & Beck print. "	13 50
F L Hutter printing "	192 81-1296 67

Total expenditures...$55877 84

Orders drawn on road tax acct	604 84
Orders drawn on poor tax acct	425 39-1029 73

L. W. Munson Sheriff in account with Centre county:

Jan 7, 1878	DR.	
To jury fees received	64 00	
To fines rec'd Sam'l Booth 5 00, G Bream 200 00, W Wagner 25 00 J Rishel 20 00	250 00	
To cash rec'd Martha Bathurst	25 00	
To county orders rec'd on acct	3700 00	
To purchase money on U S land	47 25-4086 25	
Balance	622 68	
		$4708 93
	CR.	
By boarding prisoners	$1942 00	
By conveying prisoners to penitentiary	784 00	
By summoning jurors	450 00	
By court proclamations advertised	76 00	
By advertising election proclamation	177 85	
By conveying insane asylum	192 00	
By advertising poor house election proc	559 25	
By filling ticks and bill sundries for jail	39 10	
By reward paid for Walker and Gallagher	125 00	
By amt paid Walker's bills at Curwinsville	57 00	
By amt paid expense bringing Walker from Curwinsville	30 60	
By services during riots 8 days	32 00	
By amt paid for police maces	18 15	
By watching jail 21 days and nights	31 50	
By advertising removal of fish baskets	9 00	
By removing fish baskets	185 48-4708 93	
By bal due Sheriff Munson at settlement	$622 68	

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
Centre Co.

We, the undersigned auditors of Centre County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of assembly entitled "An act relating to Counties and Townships, and County and Towhawip offices," we met at the Commissioners office, Bellefonte, on the first Monday in January, 1878, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878.

WM. M'FARLANE, [L.S.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L.S.] Auditors.
JOS. M GILLILAND [L.S.]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county from the first day of January 1877, to the 1st day of January, 1878.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

Attest:
HENRY BECK, Clerk.

OUTSTANDING TAXES DUE BY COLLECTORS.

1871.	
H Cartin, Bellefonte	$207 28
A J Hassinger, Benner	141 38—349 66
1872.	
Jno Ward, Hall Moon	256 97
David Robb Liberty	14 52
Jas Gates, Snow Shoe	324 79—596 28
1873.	
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	360 73
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	56 38
*S C Rarick, Marion	204 07
Jos Ross, Spring	162 07—783 25
1874	
Jos Fox, Bellefonte	978 11
Wm Riddles, Philipsburg	931 31
D Lohr, Benner	228 52
F Carson, Burnside	37 34
F Kirchoff, Curtin	123 28
Wm Cross, Halfmoon	8 72
H B Wilcox, Rush	558 11
H D Yeager, Snow Shoe	125 76—2981 14
1875.	
Chas Brown, Bellefonte	1438 09
*A J Graham Philipsburg	188 76
J P Shope, Milesburg	231 85
*H L Barnhart, Boggs	458 18
*J B Newcomer, Burnside	46 08
*Jno T Lucas, Curtin	68 86
*Perry Condo, Marion	94 76
H B Wilcox, Rush	76 74
Jas Watson, Snow Shoe	165 93
¶Jesse Swartz, Walker	13 86-2781 09
1876.	
*Jno H Morrison, Bellefte	1426 47
T M Hall, Milesburg	144 27
*W C M'Cutchen, Philipsburg	552 59
C Diehl, Howard bor	73 56
*A Garbrick, Benner	708 51—
J C Walker, Boggs	518 28
Wm Thompson, College	542 83
*Wm Mann, Curtin	166 07
¶H C Campbell, Ferguson	210 49
Jno Krumrine, Gregg	520 78
John Katiner, Haines	25184
J T Stewart, Harris	310 11
*D W Kline, Huston	191 73
John A Stover, Liberty	374 07
D Harter, Marion	687 90
D Kreamer, Miles	55 13
Wm Weiser, Penn	705 76
G W Koch, Potter	1026 68
F H Dale Rush	199 81
John Noll, Spring	706 14
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	112 14
Jno H Beck, Walker	445 50-9720 66
1877.	
Jno Kechline, Bellefonte	3599 91
R L Shirk, Milesburg	471 22
I Gorton, Philipsburg	572 66
H C Holter, Howard boro.	297 88
R W Ammerman, Unionville	198 17
U Stover, Benner	1485 94
W S Loy, Burnside	197 24
J C Walker, Boggs	1817 97
E Musser, College	2128 66
C Singer, Curtin	259 50
W F Fry, Ferguson	3033 69
F D Hosterman, Gregg	2862 72
J H Wiles, Haines	2354 64
John M Harris	1862 12
Geo Gensmer, Half Moon	937 54
D W Kline, Huston	439 22
J M Kline, Howard	865 35
D Robb, Liberty	863 28
D W Orr, Marion	1217 93
Joel Morris Miles	1603 07
G W F Gray, Patton	1048 84
Wm Smith, Penn	1985 90
Henry Swab, Potter	3699 27
F H Dale, Rush	889 24
H I Tibbins, Spring	2291 25
Jos Thompson, Snowshoe	378 10
Wm Miller, Taylor	431 22
Wm Spotts, Union	282 47
S T Dungle, Walker	2345 12
H Williams, Worth	300 39-40170 50
Total outstanding taxes	$57391 58

* Paid in part since settlement.
¶ Paid in full since settlement.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT of Centre Co.

Jan 1, 1878.	DR.	
To notes and bonds outstanding	$2092 87	
To bal due D A Musser, Treas., at settl	1199 08	
To bal due Sheriff Munson at sett	622 68	
To bal due A Gregg, comr at sett	58	
To bal due J N Hall comr at sett	25 34	
To bal due H A Mingle, comr, at sett	81 81	
To bal due A Moore on contract	7 50-84029 86	
Jan 1, 1878.	CR.	
By notes of sundry persons	2660 81	
By amt due on hands of att'y for collection	2423 74	
By taxes outstanding Jan 1, 1878	57891 58	
By amt due from twps and boros for keeping insane as below:		
Spring twp	934 29	
Harris twp	84 93	
Philipsburg	1689 36	
Patton twp	110 45	
Partrage estate	70 00	
Rush twp	284 82	
Bellefonte boro	555 84	
Huston twp	406 90	
Milesburg boro

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Feb. 28 '78.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance;* $2.50 *when not paid in advance. Advertisements* 20cts *per line for three insertions, and* 5 cents *per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, *amount of one year's postage, instead of* 20cts *as formerly when paid by themselves.*

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '79' it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 883, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 837, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HEMLACHER, Sect. J. A. FLEMING, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 86, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Sale of Elizabeth Solt's house-hold goods, Centre Hall, March 1st.

—A. Horst's sale, near Linden Mall, March 12.

—Sale of Jno F. Potter's farm stock, near Centre Hall, March 7.

—Sale large farm stock, Jonath. Harter, Penn tp., March 14.

—Sale, lots of J. From, de'cd, Centre Hall, March 16.

—Sale personal property of Mrs Peter Smith, Centre Hall, March 13.

—A four Blacksmith wanted immediately by J. T. Lee, Centre Hall. tf

— At Wolf's Store, in the bank building, new goods are received as fast as the old disappear. Nothing kept to deceive—all standard goods, and any thing you want, at prices to suit the times. No better assortment in the valley.

—Persons owing us on job work, Candidates on tickets and services, will greatly oblige by early remittances. We are pressed for the needful by others whom we owe for work, paper, &c. &c.

—Dr. R. V. Wilson, of Clearfield died on 13 inst. He was born at Spring Mills, this county, October 1828, and was a son of the venerable Peter Wilson, still living at Spring Mills Dr. Wilson was a very skillful physician, and he was highly esteemed in Clearfield county.

—Jerome Spigelmyer, of the Stone mill store, has purchased Baily's store, at Rebersburg, and will remove his stock to the latter place in the spring.

—That the Patent Single tree is a grand thing to save life when your horse runs away all will admit when on seeing it. Refer to Ph. Mersinger who has used it since last summer. Can unhitch a horse in an instant, with perfect safety, whether in the buggy or out. John T. Lee has the right for Gregg and Potter. Get one, by all means.

—Try Sechler's prunes and dried and canned peaches, if you want something nice. Sold very low.

—Mr. Cowher, at the Stone mill desires to inform persons who wish good flour to come at once, as he will leave the mill about 1st of April, and engage in business for a Philadelphia house; as heretofore he will turn out No. 1 flour.

—Why worry and suffer with coughs and colds, when such an excellent remedy as Green's Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot will relieve you. Only try it. Ask your druggist or storekeeper for it, or send to F. P. Green, Bellefonte. It has cured numberless cases.

Boalsburg, Feb. 26.—Our Musical Convention opened this afternoon with a grand chorus of 80 voices, "and still they come."
COMMITTEE.

Penn township elected the following officers: Constable, M. Lamy. Auditor, H. E. Duck. Supervisors, Jac. Gephart, John Moyer. Overseers, Jacob Eisenhuth, Wm. Nees. Judge, John M. Miller. Inspectors, D. I. Brown, B. F. Miller. School Directors, J. H. Frank, J. S. Moyer. Assessor, D. Ertel.

PENN HALL, Pa., Feb. 20th.

Result of the election of yesterday, in Gregg twp:

Constable—Reuben Kline. Judge of Election—Israel Rachau. Inspectors—G. D. Armbruster, J. B. Leitzell. School Directors—J. B. Heckman, Benj Roush. Supervisors—J. B. Beam, John Coldren. Overseers of Poor—Jacob Nees, Sr.. Jas. Hanna. Assessor—J. P. Heckman. Auditor—Jno. F. Heckman. Town Clerk—F. D. Hosterman.

—Want of space obliges us to lay aside some communications and cut down others.

—The Mean's farm, near this place, advertised for sale in the Reporter, was sold to Harper Bro's Bellefonte, for $9,500.

—Col. Coburn intends erecting a fine new brick residence at Aaronsburg. The one to be torn down is about the best in that town.

—Lock Haven market close of last week: Butter 24 to 25c; eggs, 16 to 18c; potatoes, 35 to 45c per bushel; chickens, 45 to 60c per pair, cabbage, 4 to 5c per head; apple butter, 75c per gallon lard, 12 to 12½c per pound, apples $1.80 per bu; turnips, 25c per bu., beans 10c per quart, sweet potatoes, 30 to 40c per peck, celery, 5 to 15c per stock, turkeys, live weight, 10c per pound.

—We invite the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of the Franklin Jewelry Co., in another column. Any of the articles would make elegant presents, Every order sent them will be filled.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS CHANCE.—HARDWARE, TINWARE AND STOVE STORE FOR SALE.—Located at Spring Mills, Centre county, Pa., the terminus of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. Is now a very good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin-shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about 6 miles off We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell store room and contents at first cost. Our reason for selling is that one of us expects to be away a greater part of this summer in the water and steam governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring our whole attention. This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business. For particulars, inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte. THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

—WILL SELL CHEAP.—10 first-class new western two horse Wagons.
F. P. VONADA.
21feb3t Madisonburg, Pa.

—VISITING CARDS.—Your name printed on 12 Rainbow, Double Marble or Snowflake for 15 cts. 25 for 25 cts.
WM. KURTZ, Centre Hall, Pa.

—The best cheese made in America lower than elsewhere, always to be found at Sechler's grocery, where you can find a complete assortment of all other groceries fresh and pure.

"St. Nicholas," for March has been received, and as usual is a fine number. This excellent magazine for girls and boys is published by Scribner & Co., New York at $3.00 a year.

"Scribner's" popular monthly magazine for March is on our table, replete as it always is with fine engravings and instructive literary matter. Published by Scribner & Co., 743, Broadway, New York at $4.00 per year.

Godey's Lady's Book for March has been received, and as usual made up with handsome fashion plates and instructive reading matter. Single subscription price $3 00 a year, address Godey's Lady's Book publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Penn's Valley Institute.

The third term of this ACADEMIC SCHOOL will commence on the third Monday (15) in April, and continue ten weeks. Tuition per term, from $5 to $8—half in advance. Board from $2.50 to $3 per week No deduction on account of absence, unless in case of protracted sickness. Location desirable. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
3m G. W. FORTNEY, Centre Hall, Pa.

FROM IOWA.

Mr. Editor :—Will you please spare me a short space in your valuable paper to give your numerous readers a short sketch of Sac county, Iowa: This is my third winter here and is a mild one as the former ones were. We did not feed our cattle any yet this winter. When we came here three years ago this spring, I could only see three houses and one place where a little sod was broke, it looked pretty wild then for a Penn'a Dutchman, and had to draw our lumber and coal about thirty miles over the prairie and no houses for miles; now it looks different—in the short space of three years it improved fast here; I can now count some seventy buildings from my place, and thousands of acres under cultivation. We look for a greater emigration this spring than ever, hundreds of acres of sod will be tilled over this summer, we have now a railroad, through the southern part of our county. Our market is low here, wheat 72, oats 12, barley 22, potatoes 50 cents per bu., corn 16 cts. Our crops were good last year—averaged about 25 bu. to the acre; oats 40 bu., corn went from forty to one hundred bu'. to the acre; now some of the old farmers in there say "what is the use to raise grain there they don't get anything for it there." No, we don't get much for it, but we raise two crops of wheat to your one in the same time, and our land don't cost us more than the tenth part that land costs in Penn'a. Our taxes are pretty high—on an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, the tax this year is about $30; then if we set out an acre of forest trees or fruit trees every acres will take off $250 valuation from our taxes; we can pay half of our taxes with trees, one half we have to pay in money. Trees grow well here. To those living east who contemplate moving west of the Mississippi we would say come and settle among us and buy lands while they are cheap and assist in developing this country, destined to become the greatest in the world. Sac county is well adapted to raising grain and is also especially adapted to the raising of stock, which has proven to be a profitable business to those who engage in it. The county is remarkably healthy; the land is well drained and the soil is a rich black loam Here the best improved machinery can be used to much better advantage than in the east, by reason of the country being free of stones, stumps and rough or broken land. Young or middle-aged men in the populous eastern states, it will take many of you a lifetime to get a farm where you now are. Leave your worn out soil, your sterile hills, don't sit supinely down and wait for the old homestead to fall into your hands by the law of descent; come out here and get yourself a home and make something turn up.
H. W. GRAMLY.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Spelling bees are the go now, which are attended by old and young, and time spent pleasantly and with good order, excepting the bad order by boys outside from whom we looked for better things. W. A. Kerlin, our excellent miller, and Mr. Maloy, the picture man, are among our best spellers. Prof. Krise please give us another chance. Waters high last Friday night and Saturday. W Foster, Hassen plug's clerk, in crossing the bridge at Hick's on Friday night walked off into the water up to his neck, getting a cold bath, with no further serious result. D. Bottiger has opened a saddler shop at the bridge. Still they come—the black diamonds from the coal regions. In a bad fix—the boy who lost his shawl going home with the girls Sunday night; keep better hold next time and you won't need bother for a light to hunt it. W. A. Kerlin, besides being a good speller, makes good flour. X.

ITEMS FROM HAINES.

The meeting held by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker, at St. Paul's church closed on Sunday evening. Although the weather was very disagreeable the attendance was good, and on Sunday the Lord's Supper was administered to about 40 communicants.

Three of our young friends, George Gutswiler, Allan Erhard and George Burd left for Girard, Kansas, on Tuesday 19. Success to the boys.

Charlie Diehl has his new windows in his store now, and defies any dog to jump through them. Call on Charley, he is selling goods almost at cost. Shoo Fly.

REBERSBURG & VICINITY.

On last Sabbath Rev. Kreamer delivered his farewell sermon. He leaves us for Conference, which meets at Rock Glen in the first part of March.

Rev. Smith of the United Brethern faith has been returned by their Conference to Millheim charge. He delivered a master sermon on sinning against the Holy Ghost on last Sabbath. "There is a hope for backsliders, but none for Jews and Atheists.

On the evening of the election it so happened that John F. Wate had occasion to get up after retiring, and unfortunately he fell down stairs and nearly broke his right leg. He is improving slowly.

Edward M. Meyer has returned to his place of business after a brief stay among his friends. He is chief clerk in the Iowa R. R. Land Co. office.

On last Saturday H. G. Consar, had a shooting match south of Kreamerville. The contest was for a pair of legs. A. E. Wolfe came off first best. There was much wild shooting on account of the strong wind.

A few days ago C. H. Strohecker received a letter from Kansas with an offer of $27,000 for his farm. It is believed that a first class Lead Mine is thereon. His farm is only 16 miles west of Topeka, and cost him a mere tride. Truly some are born for luck. The following officers were elected at our spring election:

Supervisors—Jesse Long, Wm. J. Bair. Overseer of Poor—Andy Ocker, John Hosterman. School Directors—J. C. Smull. J. J. Ocker. Assessor—J. P. Frank. Election Judge—S. K. Faust. Inspectors—T. W. Walker, A. Leitzell. Auditor—Daniel Roush. Town Clerk—J. K. Weber. HEW MOR

—We again call the attention of the people in general to the fact that there never was a better opportunity offered to buy ready made clothing cheap, than just at this time at the Eagle Clothing Hall, of Mr. Newman, at Bellefonte. He must make room for spring goods, and in order to do so has again put down the price of his goods low on hand. Suits for men and boys, and single garments, can be had at prices so low as to astonish you. It will pay to buy now and lay it aside for next winter.

PINE GROVE MILLS, Feb. 23d.

Editor of Reporter:

The members of Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 276. I. O of O. F. gave a free supper to the members of the Lodge and families, on last evening, the 22nd inst., in Academy Hall. I judge that over one hundred partook of the supper, including a few invited guests, and the children of the members; one of the members of this Lodge was present who is over 84 years of age; he had with him one son and one great grand son. The music made by the Pine Grove String Band added much to the pleasure of all present. At 8 o'clock, p. m., supper was announced when all proceeded to the table in the following order: First, the clergy and their ladies; next, Past Grands and their ladies; next, officers and members with their ladies. Previous to taking their seats at the table the welcome ode was sung and a blessing asked by Rev. Linn, of M. E. C.; after partaking of the good things that had been provided for the occasion thanks were returned by Rev. Linn, after which the Rev. R. Smith, of the Lutheran church, made a few remarks suitable to the occasion. The committee of arrangements, Dr. J. R. Smith, Prof. J. Rhone and J. H. Harris, deserve credit for the getting of a great deal of credit for their admirable management. All returned to their homes well satisfied. PINE GROVE.

Harper's Magazine for March is full of good reading. Among the illustrated articles "State and Society in Washington," "Summer Schools and" "Grand Manan and 'Quoddy Bay" are particularly noticeable. A sketch of Quentin Matsys forms the first of a series of articles on the early Flemish painters. "Matches Morganatic" is a good story of the late war of the Rebellion, and there is an interesting paper entitled "Some Unpublished Papers of Washington."

PROTHONOTARY.

Mr. S. M. Swartz, of Potter, desires to inform his friends and democrats that he will be a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary. 4t

John Treaster } In the Court of Common
vs Pleas of Centre county.
Sylvania Treaster. } No. 62, April Term, 1877, Subpœna in Divorce.

The undersigned, a commissioner appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the old Conrad House in Bellefonte, on Wednesday the 20th day of March, 1878, at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend. W. F. REBER.
28feb3t Com'r.

FOUR INMATES OF AN ASYLUM PERISH.

Chicago, February, 21.—A report reaches here that on Tuesday evening the insane asylum at Winoski, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, was totally destroyed by fire and four inmates perished in the flames.

ADVENTURE OF A CENTRE HALL BOY.

He Goes to Illinois with $7—Pays Part of his Way—Jumps Freights—With some Kicks he also Gets Kind Treatment.

Some three weeks ago, Harry Johnston, aged about 16 years, a son of Mrs. Mary Johnston, and a nephew of Geo Koch, of Centre Hall, left here to go to Illinois to make his home with a relative. The boy had only about $7 when he left here, but like a true hero, with no friend to accompany him on his journey, he started on his trip. How he fared and made his passage he tells him self in a letter received by his mother a few days after arriving at his destination. In his letter dated Bishop Station, Ill, Feb. 14, he relates that from Stormstown he walked to Tyrone, and then tells his experience in his own way:

I got on a freight train about six o'clock and rode through to Altoona, there I got a ticket for Johnstown and arrived there about nine. I staid all night with Mart Fry alias Beefhead. The next day about 3 o'clock, I got on a freight train and rode down to Cambria City, when the conductor came back and said, "now general you want to stay off, you have rode far enough." I staid there a few minutes and then the train started off and I jumped on again and rode down to Derry. I then waited till the train stopped and I got off and so did the conductor who came up to me and said, "now general, I want you to stay off—if you get on again I will kick you off." After a bit the train started up and I got in an empty box car and rode to Pittsburg; when we got to a little town on the other side of Greensburg, seven bummers got in the same car I was in, and one asked me where I was going. I told him I was going to Pittsburg; he said I should not, but stop at Greensburg, there is a good stop there—it is a home for bummers, all the bummers stop there and stay over night. But I told him I would not stop on this side of Pittsburg if I had to walk it; but they all got out and I laid down and went to sleep. When I awoke I was in Pittsburg, I went into a house and asked a woman whether she would keep me over night. I told her I was willing to pay my night's lodging; but they were poor, she said, and had only room enough for her own family and hardly that. But she said I should go down on Penn street, there were lots of boarding houses there; I went down and went into a house, but the lady said she had no room; that she was full, or she would willingly keep me over night; she then said I should go down to James McCarty, a man who lived on the next square. I went down and asked him, and he kept me over night for 25 cts. I had a good warm bed, but it was pretty dirty, but nevertheless I slept well till morning. I then got up and went in a lunch room and got a glass of milk and shpiece of bologna and finished my breakfast on a lot of cakes which a lady gave me for five cents—I had half left. My breakfast cost about 10 cents. I then went down street to the wharf and asked a captain to let me hire to work my way down the river; but it was a coal barge and they hired all negroes, and he said he didn't want any fellow to work with the niggers, but he said he would take me down for half fare; but I did not have enough money so I went over the river to the Pan Handle road and jumped on a freight and rode to Rumpearce-town and they stopped and a brakeman told me to get off, which I did, but when it started I got an again and rode down to the next station, Nimick, the train then switched some cars and went back to Pittsburg. A bummer then overtook me and we walked down through Sheridan, Ingram, Crafton, Idlewood, North-Mansfield, Mansfield, Fort Pitt, Walker's Mill, Hay's Gregg, Oakdale, to Noblestown. I then wrote you a postal and the other fellow went on to McDonald. I waited and got on a freight and rode to Willow Grove, I then walked in trough to McDonald; I then bought a ticket to Steubenville, Ohio. I got there about nine o'clock, p. m. I then got between the baggage cars and rode 19 miles to Bloomfield, where the fireman watched me and kept me off. I went about 30 yards and came to a steam pump used to pump water into large boilers to fill the engine tenders. I went to the door and asked the engineer how far it was to Columbus, he ripped out an oath and said, "131 miles, you have a devil of ways," says he, "come in and stay with me to-night." I went in and he got me a bucket of warm water and I took a good wash, and then he asked me if I was hungry, I told him I was not. I staid till 11 o'clock when a freight came along and took water and I went back and got in an empty box car and laid down and went to sleep and when I got awake I found the car train was standing still. I got out and went into the ticket office and got warmed. I asked the ticket agent what the name of the town was and he said it was Dennison—and it was 100 miles to Columbus. I then started down town to get a loaf of bread and so did the train; but it did not want any bread so I ran and got in the same old box car and rode a good while, I then laid down again and when I got awake it was broad daylight. I was lying on the siding in Columbus. I got out and went down town and got a loaf of bread and started back again, but when I got back the train was gone. I then started down the road, walked about half a mile and what did I see but the same old car; I ran and got in and rode 30 miles and then walked 28 miles to Centreville; it rained on me and I was wet, so I went to the station to dry myself; there were three boys sitting in there and they got to talking with me, and one fellow named Lytle said I must go home with him and stay all night; so I went and had a warm place to sleep; in the morning I got a good warm meal for breakfast and then he said I should stay till morning and that his father said he was going to get a pass from Bob Cummin's, the General ticket agent to take me to Indianapolis. In the afternoon a Pennsylvanian named Horner came over to Lytle and said I must come and stay all night with him. I went over and his excellent family treated me like a prince and gave me supper, breakfast and a good warm bed. After supper I helped the girls to do their sums, and then we played dominoes till bed time. He had only two boys, and they were both little fellows, and four girls, one of them was older than me and one was nearly the same age of me; the other two were younger; before we played dominoes the girls wanted me to dance with them—this was all on Sunday evening mind, and when I told them I could not dance, they laughed and said it was very strange, that there were boys in town younger than me who danced at balls. The next day Mr Horner bought my coins and gave me twenty-five cents more to buy me something to eat. I then went over to Mr. Lytle and he gave me a pass, but I missed the train and had to wait till 10 p. m. I then went over to the station got on the train and got into Indianapolis about midnight. On the way a man sat in my seat and got to talking with me and then he gave me good advice and 65 cts. I then had $2.17. They change cars at Indianapolis, so I went and got on the other train when the conductor came around I asked him how much it was to Urbana, he said $8 00, but he said that I would have to change cars at Champagne, and the fare to there was $4 50. I told him I would give all the money I had and he should take me as far as the money would reach, he took it and said he would take me to Champagne and he gave me 17 cents back to get some thing to eat—he said we got to Champaigne about daylight and then I missed the freight that comes to Havanna, so I started on foot, I walked to Deland, 25 miles from Champagne and stopped at the office; the operator talked with me a while and then asked me if I had anything to eat—I told him I had not; he then wrote me an order and told me to go to his boarding house and get some supper; I told him I was not hungry, and did not want anything. When he went to close his office he asked me where I intended to sleep that night; I told him it was not very cold and that I intended to sleep in a box car on some corn that's shelled and was in the car', but he said I should go with him, he thought Mr. Bruce would let me sleep in the stable. I went with him up to a store where we met Mr. Bruce, he looked at Bruce, winked and asked him whether he would let me sleep in the stable, and said he would. The operator went in the store and I went with Mr. Bruce, he said I might come in the house awhile, so I went in and his wife gave me some water to wash myself. When I washed she took me in the dining room and gave me a good supper, she made me eat after supper. I said I was very much obliged to them, I was sleepy and would go to bed. He said I should wait till he lit the lantern and he would show me the way up on the mow, he went out and after a bit he came in with a lamp and told me to take off my boots, hat and coat and follow him. I did, and he took me up and put me in a nice clean bed. In the morning he made me eat breakfast with them. He took me along over to the station and got me a ticket to Lincoln—he and the operator together. Lincoln is half way between Champagne and Havanna, and it is 40 miles to Havanna—the ticket cost $1 75. I took the train at 8 a. m., and reached Lincoln at 9 a. m. I then walked to New Holland, 5 miles from Mason City. Mason City is half way betwed Havanna and Bishop Station. I got in a box car and was hardly in till the conductor opened the other door and made me get out, which I did in short order. A brakeman then asked me where I was going; I told him, he then asked me whether I had any money. I told him I had seventeen cents that the conductor gave me at Champagne. He said I should go to the conductor and offer him all the money I had and ask him to let me ride in a box car. I went and asked him and he said I rode far enough. I told him I was going to see my brother, and he said I had better stay where I was, my brother didn't want me. I told him I came from Pennsylvania, and then he said I should go to the brakesman and give him my money and tell him to put me in a car, and I went. He put me in but would not take my money. I rode to Havanna on the freight and then I got between the baggage car and the tender and rode to Bishop Station and got off and asked a boy where Jared Foust lived, and he showed me his shop. Jared was just shutting up shop. I went and met him coming out; I asked him whether he would keep me over night, he asked my name and I did not want to lie so I told him Harry Johnson. Says he, "Mary Johnston's son?" I told him yes. He looked at me and said, "is it possible?" I went home with him and got a good supper and took a good talk with him and went to bed. W. H. JOHNSTON.

—Lots of families use no groceries but such as they get at Sechler & Co's, in the Bush house block. They know that every article they get there is pure and fresh, and that a full line of goods is always to be found there. Besides these advantages Sechler & Co. have always sold at reasonable figures, and give customers the most gentlemanly attention. You can find a larger and better variety of goods with them than elsewhere. Call at their store, housekeepers, and see for yourselves, and you will soon be convinced that these are facts.

MARRIED.

On the morning of the 21st inst., at the residence of the brides father, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. Harvey D. Vanpelt of Centre Hall Pa., and Miss Annie S., only daughter of John Spangler.

(The bride remembered the Reporter with some delicious wedding cake for which we beg the acceptance of our thanks, and wishes for enduring happiness and matrimonial bliss.)

DEATHS.

At Mocassin, Ill., on the 20, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Jacob Condo, formerly of Pennsvalley, aged 61 years, 5 months, and 24 days. Her disease was lung fever, and she was ill about 10 days.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold at public vendue on the premises near Centre Hall, on SATURDAY, the 16 day of March next, the following real estate, the property of Jacob From, dec'd, to wit: ONE LOT, bounded west by lands of Geo. Durst, south by lot of Howard Harkins, east and north by turnpike road, containing about one-fourth of an acre, with Wagon-maker shop thereon erected.

One other LOT, bounded north by lot of Howard Harkins, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr., south by another lot of said dec'd, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE.

The third LOT, bounded north by the lot above described, west by lands of Geo. Durst, sr, south by land of John Neff, east by turnpike, containing ONE HALF ACRE. The last two described will be sold either seperate or together to suit purchasers.

Terms: One half the purchase money on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year, to be secured by judgment notes with legal interest. JOHN SHANNON, Adm'r.
feb14

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, 2 miles from Linden Hall, in Harris twp, Tuesday March 12th, 4 Horses, 3 Cows, 1 Bull, weighing 1400 pounds, 3 small Bulls, seven head young Cattle and Calves, 12 Shoats, 2 Sows & Pigs, 1 Boar, 1 four-horse wagon and Bed, spring Wagon, 2-horse Sled, Lodsled, Grain Drill and Windmill, both good as new, Threshing Machine, Power and Shaker, 4 Plows, 2 Cultivators, 1 Wallace Plows, 3 Harrows, Cultivators, 1 Scraper, 1 Cornplanter, Chopper Machine, Champion Self-rake Reaper, Hay rake, Forks, Hay-ladders, Household Furniture, 2 Iron Kettles Cooking Stove, No 9 Coal Stove, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when terms will be made known.
ABRAHAM HORTZ.

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By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Centre county there will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, in Potter township, on Saturday, March, 16, at 2 o'clock, the following real estate of Erskine M'Minn, dec'd. A TRACT OF LAND situate in Potter township, bounded and described as follows, north by land of Wm. Boal, sr, east by land of Edward Kline and David Fyet south and west by land of Eli Horner, containing 1 acre and 68 perches, more or less. Thereon erected a House and Stable.

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21feb A. LUKENBACH. Adm'r.

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In Penn township, at the residence of the subscriber, on Thursday, March 14th, 1878: 4 Horses, 3 Cows, 2 springing Heifers, 2 stock Bulls, 9 head young Cattle, 1 brood Sow, Pigs, 2 broad wheel farm Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 truck Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 new Bobsled, 1 truck Sled, new Champion Reaper, with all the attachments to it, 1 double Roller, Thrashing Machine, fanning Mill, 1 corn fodder cutter, 1 Lewisburg Drill, 1 hay Rake, 1 circular wood Saw, 28 in. in diameter, 2 hay Ropes, pulleys and fork, Corn scraper, Corn-planter, Cultivator, Harrows, Plows, Hay by the ton, horse-gears, saddle, fifth and sixth chains, etc., 2 setts hay Ladders, 1 sausage cutter, 1 new copper kettle, one iron kettle, 2 bureaus, 3 tables, 1 desk, lounge, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, tubs, &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. JONATHAN HARTER.
A. HARTER, Auctioneer.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have lately opened a special invoice of

BELLON'S

BLACK SILKS.

FULL 24 INCHES WIDE.

Prices,	$1.50
Prices,	$1.60
Prices,	$1.75
Prices,	$2.00
Prices,	$2.25
Prices,	$2.50
Prices,	$2.75
Prices,	$3.00

These goods will be found on comparison to be from 25 to 50 cents less in price than similar qualities can be bought elsewhere. This make of Goods is thoroughly reliable, and is unexcelled for durability of wear.

Also, about

500 PEICES

FANCY SILKS,

IN PRICES RANGING FROM

50 CENTS TO $1 PER YARD.

All of which are guaranteed to be below even current wholesale prices.

SAMPLES

of all description of Dry Goods forwarded on application, and orders promptly and satisfactorily filled through our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT,

now thoroughly organized.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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21feb A. LUKENBACH. Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

In Penn township, at the residence of the subscriber, on Thursday, March 14th, 1878: 4 Horses, 3 Cows, 2 springing Heifers, 2 stock Bulls, 9 head young Cattle, 1 brood Sow, Pigs, 2 broad wheel farm Wagons, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 truck Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 new Bobsled, 1 truck Sled, new Champion Reaper, with all the attachments to it, 1 double Roller, Thrashing Machine, fanning Mill, 1 corn fodder cutter, 1 Lewisburg Drill, 1 hay Rake, 1 circular wood Saw, 28 in. in diameter, 2 hay Ropes, pulleys and fork, Corn scraper, Corn-planter, Cultivator, Harrows, Plows, Hay by the ton, horse-gears, saddle, fifth and sixth chains, etc., 2 setts hay Ladders, 1 sausage cutter, 1 new copper kettle, one iron kettle, 2 bureaus, 3 tables, 1 desk, lounge, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, tubs, &c. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. JONATHAN HARTER.
A. HARTER, Auctioneer.

ADDITIONAL BARGAINS IN SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS FOR WINTER AND EARLY SPRING.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER take pleasure in submitting the following additional bargains,

JUST OPENED

ONE CASE TWILLED BRILLANTINES (ASSORTED COLORS), at 31 Cents, present value 50 cents.

ONE LOT ALL-WOOL SATIN STRIPED BUNTING, AT 31 Cents.

The manufacturer has made no sale of these goods for less than 42½ cents previous to our closing purchase, and the retail price has been and is now 50 cents elsewhere.

TWO CASES MATELASSE BEIGE ALL-WOOL AND SUPERIOR STYLES. These we shall sell at 50 Cents.

ONE CASE EXTRA ARMURES, In medium LIGHT COLORS, at 25 Cents.

ONE CASE EXTRA ARMURES, Same quality as above, but not equal in styles, AT 20 CENTS.

ONE CASE ARMURES, GOOD QUALITY, AT 20 CENTS.

ONE CASE BOURETTS at 12½ cents.

The following are rapidly selling and will soon be closed:

ONE CASE ENGLISH BOURETTES, WOOL FILLING, AT 14 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH BOURETTES, AT 20 CENTS. VERY DESIRABLE AT PRICE

ONE CASE ENGLISH BOURETTES, AT 25 CENTS, REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 20 CENTS, REAL VALUE 31 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSES, AT 25 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSE BEIGE, AT 20 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSE BEIGE, AT 25 CENTS.

ONE CASE ENGLISH MATELASSE BEIGE, AT 31 CENTS.

These are undoubted bargains.

ONE LOT MOHAIR BRILLANTINES, IN COLORS, AT 25 CENTS.

Never sold less than 45 cents.

ONE LOT PURE MOHAIR BRILLANTINES, IN CHOICE COLORS, AT 31 CENTS.

Lately sold at 50 cents.

It is beleived that not a single item in above list has ever before been sold at the prices in any market of this country.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John E. Miller, late of Harris twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
A. LUKENBACH,
21feb Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John B. Royer, of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
JACOB F. ROYER,
21feb6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Kreider, of Penn twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment

Writing for the Press.

Prof. Matthews, in his delightful book, "Hours With Men and Books," devotes a chapter, and a very instructive chapter, too, to advising and directing people who are determined to write for the press, what to write and how to say it. But even in that special chapter Prof. Matthews has overlooked quite a number of important points which we, in our experience with occasional newspaper contributors, have come to look upon as absolutely essential to good correspondence. We have had, even in the usually infallible *Hawkeye*, some complaint, once in a while, from occasional correspondents about mistakes which have appeared in their articles when they came out in print. We are aware that in many cases the fault was our own, but we are confident all such trouble could be remedied if our correspondents would pay a little more attention to the preparation of their manuscript. Printers are not always infallible, and proof-readers do sometimes make mistakes, but we have prepared a few practical hints and instructions, and if people who write occasionally for the papers will only observe the following simple and practical rules, which are much easier to observe than Prof. Matthews', they may be assured that their articles will always command the highest market price, which is seldom less than two cents a pound:

Never write with pen and ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editor and printers closely enough to their work.

If you are compelled to use ink never use that vulgarity known as the blotting pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make across twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like a pirate all the time, he felt that good.

Don't punctuate. Editors and publishers prefer to punctuate all manuscript sent to them. Also don't use capitals. Then the editor can punctuate and capitalize to suit himself, and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish, even if it does not please you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and public school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It is about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the rag man, as though the paper were covered with copperplate sentences.

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. All editors know the full name of every man, woman, and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "8," and then draw a wavy line, and then write the letter M and another wavy line, the editor will know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may think you mean "Lemuel Messenger." It is a great mistake to think that proper names should be written plainly.

Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled both sides of every page trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing your signature just above the date. How editors do love to get hold of articles written in this style. And how they would like to get hold of the man who sends them. Just for ten minutes. Alone. In the woods, with a gun.

Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better. A dry-goods box or the side of a house will do if the ground is too damp. Anything rather than a table or desk.

Coarse brown wrapping-paper is the best for writting your articles on. If you can tear down an old circus poster and write on the pasty side of it with a pine stick, it will do still better.

When your article is completed, crunch the paper in your pocket and carry it two or three days before sending it in. This rubs off the superfluous pencil marks and makes it lighter to handle.

If you can think of it, lose one page out of the middle of your article. The editor can easily supply what is missing, and he loves to do it. He has nothing else to do.

If correspondents will observe these directions, editors, in most instances, will hold themselves personally responsible for every error that appear in their article, and will pay full claims for damages when complaint is made. We shall not forget the last man who complained at the *Hawkeye* office under this rule. We can never, although we should live a thousand years, forget the appealing look he turned upon us while we were pulling his lungs out of his ear with the nail-grab. Our heart seemed to turn to ice under the influence of that dumb, beseeching look, while we tore him to pieces. We have never tore a man to pieces since without feeling the hot tears spring to our eyes as we think of that man. We have been tempted, time and again, to break ourselves of this habit of tearing men to pieces for trivial causes. But we digress. We were merely saying we are always happy to receive complaints and correct any errors for which we are responsible. —*Burlington Hawkeye.*

How Spanish People Live.

The common people of Spain, says Bayard Taylor in the New York *Tribune*, live very much like the same class in Italy. Bread, olives, oil, wine, fruits and vegetables, with eggs, and the flesh of pigs and goats, are the chief articles of their diet. But they use more salt fish and more garlic, and in place of the Italian *frittate*, or fried dishes, they have the *guisado*, or stew. When the oil is good, their stews of kid and vegetables, flavored with red pepper and garlic, are very palatable. The *olla* includes peas, beans, lupins or onions, or whatever else comes handy. Every woman knows how to make a passable omelette, and to roast meat on a spit—the primitive fashion of roasting, which no later culinary invention has ever equaled. They also know how to treat coffee with proper respect, and they are unsurpassed in preparing chocolate; ice, however, is a hopeless mystery to them. The bread in Spain is excellent everywhere, partly owing to the superior quality of the wheat. The olives are the best in the world, and they seem to be eaten at all hours. It is the custom in Andalusia, I found, to hang a long deep basket—or rather wicker-bag—of olives to the saddle-bow in the morning, and empty it during the day. They are very cheap, and the oil they contain is an excellent substitute for meat. Although there may not be much wealth among the country people, there is very little abject poverty, and I heard much more complaint of their suffering from political disturbances than from want of the necessaries of life.

The habit of making a stable for horses and cattle out of the lower story even in towns—and living over it, is a disagreeable feature of domestic life. Often the only entrance to the dwelling is through the stable, the smells whereof permeate the whole house. The bedrooms, however, are generally very clean, and the sheets and towels, of coarse cotton, are such as I have often wished for in many parts of our own country. In the villages and small towns, the room for guests is also the family room, and the stranger is expected to behave like one of the family while he remains. He may hear a deal of gossip, become acquainted with the grief or happiness of the people, make the acquaintance of the priest or the alcalde (magistrate), and thus carry away with him quite a chapter of local life.

A Poetical United States Senator.

Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, was made, not born, a poet. When visiting Galva, Ill., a Mrs. Meade, a charming lady, asked him for his autograph, and he took his pen quickly and wrote:

Those who come to America
Should be naturalized;
Those who go to Galva,
Must be Galva-nized.

This is my first attempt at poetry.
Yours, etc. R. J. Oglesby.

The Lost Charlie Ross.

Mr. Christian K. Ross, whose little son disappeared so mysteriously in July, 1874, journeyed to Baltimore the other day to look at a boy waif brought from the West Indies. Mr. Ross, hoping against hope, and resolved not to be disappointed, saw the child, and said he was not Charlie Ross. This, he declared, made 573 boys whom he had been called to see, or whose descriptions had been forwarded to him for identification. It follows, then, that there are at least 573 boy-waifs of the age and general appearance of the stolen child. Inquiry has been pursued only in one vein, so to speak. If there are 573 unclaimed boys of a certain age, complexion and stature, drifting about the world, how many must there be of a like age, but so unlike the kidnapped child that they are not produced for identification! How many must there be who are much younger, or much older than the Ross boy! And if 573 boys of a certain age, complexion, and temperament are found astray and unclaimed, how many children of both sexes are wandering about destitute of evidence of their origin, but so far removed from any possibility of being the missing one that they are never even heard of! The bare statement that this unhappy father has been called so many times, fruitlessly, to see and examine lost boys suggests a frightful chapter of human misery and human depravity. So far as we know, most of these waifs have no parent, relative or friend to claim them, and no tie whatever to connect them with the past. But for the quest for a boy who cannot be found, these poor waifs would never have been heard of, their existence would not have been suspected.

It is a peculiar bereavement which these parents bear. Thousands of children die every day and are lamented and buried. But this is a mystery which has not terminated with the grave. There is an instinct in the human breast which shudders at the reflection that the form of the lost one is floating in the depths of the ocean, or is uncoffined in mountain solitudes, or is entangled in the drift of some river in the wilderness. But, when to these tragical suggestions is added the uncertainty whether the missing be alive or dead, in misery or in comfort, the burden is greater than most parents can bear with fortitude. And we are glad to know that though the unfortunate father in this particular case, has sometimes been charged with indifference where he has been sure of another defeat, and with incredulity where strangers professed to be able to substitute their notions for his positive knowledge, he has, on the whole, met with a sympathy which is profound and wide. It seems now, as Mr. Ross admits is possible, that the mystery of the lost boy will never be solved. The lapse of years is making the case less and less hopeful; and, though the search must continue, it may seem wisest, as well as most reasonable, to give over the missing child as no longer in the land of the living. But, whatever may be the issue of this strange business, the dark story of the boy's abduction will be told with bated breath to multitudes of children for generations to come.—*New York Times.*

A Grand Dinner Party.

A Washington paper publishes an interview with Mrs. Eaton, widow of President Jackson's secretary of state. In 1836 General Eaton was made minister plenipotentiary to Spain, and during his stay in Madrid he attended a royal dinner party with his now venerable wife. The lady spoke of that event to the reporter as follows: "I will tell you," she said, with a bright smile, "of the grandest dinner party of my life, which I attended at the palace, given by Queen Christina to the Espartero. I remember that my dress was from Paris, and of blue velvet, embroidered with silver, and a full set of diamonds. The preparations were literally gorgeous. Fountains of perfumed waters played in all the salons and filled the air with odors, while myriads of bright-hued birds floated about. Places of honor were accorded us. The linen shone like silver and the *menu* was engraved in gold on white satin. The table-service was entirely of solid gold, with collections of precious stones upon each cover to serve as handles. After the most elaborate succession of courses, coffee, made in our presence, was served in a grand gold service. We visited the jewel-room, where were thousands of set and uncut stones of great value. From the music-room we were ushered in to see the greatest wonder of all. In a large apartment many thousand cart loads of earth had been piled up and laid out in beds and walks, made bright with rarest exotics and beautiful plants and shrubs in bloom, while upon the walls were carved representations of scenes in and around Seville, the figures being made life-size, and by a touch upon invisible machinery made to move in a natural way; the milkmaids milking their cows, and genuine milk falling into the pails. I remember I fainted, and was, in spite of the sacred locks and gold links, taken out of the palace by General Eaton. Ah! those were happy days!"

A Mayor's Uncontrollable Appetite.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, of a recent date, says that the mayor of Des Moines was so addicted to intoxication that he threatened to resign, and finally, early in November, actually did write his resignation, and placed it in the hands of a member of the city council, instructing him to present it the next time he broke his resolution to abstain from the use of liquor. At the session of the city council last Tuesday evening one of the aldermen said he had a painful duty to perform, which would be explained by a paper which he asked should be read. The paper was as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, IOWA, NOV. 6, 1877.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DES MOINES:

Gentlemen—I hereby tender to you my resignation of the office of mayor of the city of Des Moines, to take effect upon the presentation of this paper to the council by Dr. H. L. Whitman.

GILES H. TURNER, Mayor.

Casualties of Laad Travel.

M. Gartiaux has published some curious statistics on the dangers of traveling by land. He says that in the old diligence days a man had one chance of being killed in 300,000 trips, and one chance of being injured in 30,000. On the railway, between 1835 and 1855, there was one chance of being killed in 2,000,000 journeys, and one chance of being injured in 500,000. From 1855 to 1875 one chance of being killed in making 6,000,000 journeys, and one chance of being injured in 600,000. Now the chances of being killed are as one to 45,000,000, and of being injured one to 1,000,000. Consequently, a person traveling ten hours a day at the rate of forty miles an hour would, in the first period, have had a chance of escaping destruction during 321 years; during the second period during 1,014 years, and between 1872 and 1875 during 7,439 years

Telephonic News.

The following contributions to the great question of the telephone appear in the columns of the London *Truth*: Two mills of Lord Belper, near Derby, are distant from each other about three miles. The Midland railroad passes between them, and they are connected by a telephonic wire, which is carried four feet above the network of the telegraph wires alongside the railroad. The highest of the telegraph wires was operated on by a Morse instrument. An operator accustomed to the Morse system read off, in one of the mills, the message passing along the telegraph wire. It would appear also that any conductor will serve for the telephone, instead of wire. The other day a gentleman applied the telephone apparatus to his park palings. He talked around the park.

A steer in Piermont, N. H., lost its life in a singular way a few days ago. Its owner had chopped a hole through the ice in his trough to allow the cattle to drink, and as the water was low the steer had to force its nose to the bottom. In so doing it caught its horns under the ice, and after it had drunk its fill the water ran in and drowned it.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Butter Making.

The *American Farmer* thus sums up the various modes of making butter in different parts of Europe: "Denmark and Sweden, along with France, are the countries which supply England, Brazil and the east with butter. The preparation of butter in the first two countries is altogether the opposite of what takes place in France; yet the products of France appear, from market notes, to realize the higher prices. In Denmark and Sweden the butter is prepared from cream skimmed from milk cooled in ice the moment after the cows are milked; it is churned at a similar low temperature, well-worked to expel the milk; never washed, and salted at the rate of four to six per cent. The French admit this plan enables the butter to resist rancidity and a hot climate, but at a loss of its consistency, flavor and aroma. It is the opinion of excellent judges, that by adopting the Swartz process of butter making, viz.: cooling the milk by means of ice or well-water, and churning the cream before it becomes at all acid, also at a low temperature, then washing the butter with water, salting it once and for good, working it slightly and rapidly, the most perfect butter for exportation could be obtained. In France butter is sent unsalted to the market, and hence its aroma and flavor can be fully tested; the wholesale buyers then salt and barrel it up immediately for exportation to Brazil, the most important market after England. In the case of the extreme east, Denmark, however, beats France in the market; but France is the first in the preparation of fresh butter. It is admitted that when a dairy is suitably fitted up, it is advantageous to place the milk, immediately on being drawn from the cow, in pans cooled by ice or well-water; this secures a better throwing up of the cream, and a more profitable yield of butter. It is still a curious fact that experiments made by M. Maisonhante, according to the Swartz process, failed to secure aroma and flavor in the butter, while in perfumery manufactories it is by the agency of cold that the volatile and essential oils are fixed in fatty substances." Sweden seems to have originated the plan of using deep cans, which are set to the rim in water made as cold as possible by the use of ice. For the taste of many, the Swedish butter salted at the rate given above (from a half to an ounce of salt per pound) would be too salty. Our best dairymen use about one ounce to three pounds. As a sequel to the above we clip the following from the London *Farmer*: "A Copenhagen paper states that importation of American butter into Denmark, which commenced some months ago, has now attained considerable proportions, many hundred packages being frequently delivered in the same week. The majority of it appears to come from Canada, via Scotland, and, as at present delivered, cannot for a moment compete with the better class of Danish butters, though it may do fairly well for pastry-making and for cooking purposes generally, and so prove a formidable rival to the home-made butters of inferior quality. It is sold retail at 5½d. to 7½d. per pound. The original quality of the butter appears to be superior to that of the Galacian butter formerly used in Denmark. Its general 'get up,' too, is good, and it is well packed; but the long journey and the tedious delay in Scotland have a very injurious effect upon it. In the colder season of the year it may, perhaps, arrive in better condition, more especially under better arranged and accelerated service, in which case a very keen competition with home production must ensue."

Medical Hints.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—This can be corrected by using alkalies. Borax is good, if used properly. Take a small pinch every day; too much might cause nausea.

TO MAKE THE HANDS SOFT.—Take equal portions of glycerine and alcohol; mix well; before retiring at night wash the hands in warm water and rub well with the lotion.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Burn alum until the moisture in it is evaporated; then take as much as you can put on a dime, about half an hour before eating. Three or four days probably will answer; but take it until cured.

FROSTED FEET.—For frosted feet take pure flaxseed oil, bathe your feet well before going to bed; wrap some old cloths around the feet to keep the oil from rubbing off, and bathe again in the morning. A few applications will remove all soreness and itching.

SPRAINS.—Cold fomentations are useful in sprains, but not until the active inflammation has subsided, and it is required to give tone and strength to the part. The best way of applying them is to put a thick bandage upon the part and keep pouring cold water over it.

COLD IN THE HEAD.—This can be cured at once if taken in time. Dissolve a tablespoonful of pulverized borax in a pint of hot water; when tepid, snuff some up the nostrils two or three times a day, or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as required.

BAKING.—Baking is a more economical mode of cooking than roasting, especially in small families where economical stoves, or ranges with side ovens are used. In baking there is less loss of weight than in roasting, as the first is much less dried; then again, it requires far less attention in the process.

RELIEF FOR EAR-ACHE.—Persons will find relief for ear-ache by putting in a spoon two or three drops of sweet oil, or better still, almond oil, the same of molasses and laudanum, warming it altogether. Absorb some of the mixture in cotton wool, put it in the ear with a piece of wool inside to keep out the cold air; repeating the thing if necessary. A roast onion-heart dipped in this and surrounded with the cotton is also often very efficacious.

TO PREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING.—Pour a wine-glassful of dry table salt upon a sheet of paper. While the hair is dry dip a metallic hair brush or a stiff bristle hair brush into the salt, rubbing it into the roots of the hair. Apply every day until the hair ceases to fall; then discontinue. Alum water will check the fall of hair that has become saturated and drowned with the use of oils, acting as an astringent. A strong decoction of the herb "bone-set" is a good tonic for the hair.

A PASTE FOR FAMILY USE.—The *Druggists' Circular* gives the following receipt for making a paste similar to that used on postage stamps and gummed labels: Dextrine, two ounces; acetic acid, four drachms; alcohol four drachms; water, two and a half ounces. Mix the dextrine, acetic acid and water, stirring until thoroughly mixed; then add alcohol. For attaching labels to tin, first rub the surface with a mixture of muriatic acid and alcohol; then apply the labels with a very thin coating of the paste, and it will adhere almost as well as on glass.

Recipes.

JULIENNE SOUP.—Cut carrots and turnips into slices and contrariwise. They should be thin strips of uniform shape and size; also, onion and celery. Place all in a saucepan with one-half tablespoonful of butter. When the vegetables are partly fried, add the brown both and broil gently until done.

HOMINY BREAD.—This is easy, quick, and nice. Two eggs; two cupfuls of boiled grits, or boiled rice; one cupful of meal; one tablespoonful of butter, or lard, and sweet milk enough to make a thin batter. Bake in the dish in which it is to be served; help it with a tablespoon. The Virginia name for that sort of corn bread is "Pudding Bread."

SCALLOPED EGGS.—Mince any kind of cold meat, season with pepper and salt, adding a few bread crumbs; cover the bottom of preserve saucers with it, putting in each a small piece of butter; break a fresh egg on top, set on a slide in a hot oven; when the egg begins to cook, sprinkle a little cracker rolled very fine on it, with a dust of salt and pepper; send it to table hot; breakfast or lunch.

APPLE FRITTERS.—One pint of sweet milk, six eggs, flour enough to form a batter, a pinch of salt, half a teaspoonful saleratus, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar; then slice some good sour apples rather thin and mix in the batter; fry in hot lard, browning them nicely on both sides. Sauce—A little cream and sugar. They are nice made of raisins or currants instead of apples; delicious if made of canned peaches, and the juice of the peaches well sweetened and poured over them when served for sauce.

SEASONABLE FOOD JELLY.—If you happen to have no jelly to eat with your meats, take a pound of dried apples, pick and wash them carefully and put them in a little boiler with water sufficient to cover them well. Then put the boiler-top on and let the apples cook till soft, stirring often to keep them from burning on the bottom. When soft add a teacupful of sugar, and mash and stir while cooking till it has stewed down to the consistency of marmalade. Serve out in little dishes, and when cold grate loaf sugar over it.

Rice.

Originally a native of the East Indies, rice is now cultivated in all quarters of the globe, and ranks with Indian corn, wheat and rye in supporting the greatest number of the human race, since it is probably the chief food of one-third of the people of the world. It is adapted to tropical and sub-tropical climates and requires much moisture, rather, however, in the soil than in the air. Its culture is most extensive in India, China, Java and Eastern countries, southern Europe, Egypt, Japan; also Georgia, South Carolina, and other of our own Southern States.

Rice was first introduced into Virginia in the year 1547. In 1698 about sixty tons were shipped from Charleston to England. In 1718 its cultivation was commenced in Louisiana. The rapid development of its cultivation will be seen from the fact that in 1724 South Carolina exported 18,000 barrels, 1740 90,110 barrels and in 1760 100,000 barrels. This rice from the Southern States is recognized, the world over, as being decidedly better than that of any other section. It is much sweeter, larger and better colored than that from Asia, where its cultivation is not so skillfully managed. Carolina rice is of remarkably fine quality, being larger and handsomer than that of the countries whence the seed was originally derived. Yet with all these advantages rice production is in a languishing condition in the United States. In 1840 our rice crop was 80,841,422 pounds, in 1850 215,312,710 pounds, in 1860 it had declined to 187,140,173 pounds, while in 1870 the production was but 78,600,000 pounds. Patna rice, an East-India product, stands next to Carolina rice in quality.

As an article of food rice is characterized by the large proportion of its starch and the small proportion of its nitrogenous, fatty and mineral matters. It contains between seven and eight per cent. of gluten, is easily digested and is an excellent diet in warm climates. While it contains the most starch it is the most deficient in oil of all the cultivated grains. In its composition it presents considerable analogy to the potato. In flesh-producing elements it is far inferior to wheat or Indian corn, and is not half so rich as oats. Rice is too poor in nitrogenous matter and fat to yield alone what is wanted to sustain the individual, hence those who subsist upon it are obliged to consume very large quantities, thereby sacrificing a considerable portion of starch, which latter element is out of proportion to the other alimentary principles. However, considering its extended use and its cheap production, it is an important factor in the world's food supply.—*The American Cultivator.*

Gravity, Specific and Otherwise.

No admission fee is charged to visitors to the bonanza mills, the only requisite being a permit from the superintendent; but a lady who visited the California pan-mill recently paid $20 for the privilege, and was taught a lesson in natural philosophy, in this wise: Mr. Long, the foreman, was showing three ladies and a gentleman through the mill, and kindly explaining the functions of the various settlers, pans, and so forth. The quicksilver bowls standing near the amalgamating pans attracted the attention of the visitors, and they inquired what use the odd-looking concerns were put to. He explained their use, but the ladies did not seem to catch the sense of his remarks very readily. They seemed quite puzzled. Mr. Long repeated his explanation, but the ladies manifested more surprise than ever. In order to make himself understood, Mr. Long then gave a practical demonstration of the working of the bowls, by pulling up the stopper which checks the inflow of the beautiful metal from the pipe connecting with the supply tank. The bowl immediately filled with quicksilver, the surface looking clean and bright. The party could not resist the temptation of dipping their fingers in the metal. They withdrew them as clean as when they put them in. This surprised them. Mr. Long threw a bunch of keys in the bowl. They floated. This was a pleasant experiment. A gentleman with the party then threw a pocket-knife in the bowl. It also floated. The ladies were delighted. Mr. Colby, the chief engineer of the mill, having just been relieved, came along. He threw a four-bit piece in. It floated of course, and he took it out and rubbed it dry. The quicksilver having absorbed all the impurities on the coin, it looked bright as furnished gold. One of the ladies said it was beautiful, and another took a $20 gold piece out of her pocket-book and threw it in. Mr. Long and Mr. Colby saw the movement, but said nothing. The specific gravity of gold as compared with quicksilver being as seventeen is to fourteen, the coin sank out of sight, to the utter dismay of the ladies and the great mortification of the owner of the $20. This feeling did not last long, however, as Mr. Long assured them that in a day or two he could probably restore the lost money in the form of amalgam, as he would have to use the quicksilver to work the next charge put in the pans.—*Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.*

The Right Way to Boil Eggs.

There is an objection to the common way of boiling eggs which people do not understand. It is this: the white, under three minutes rapid cooking, becomes tough and indigestible, while the yolk is left soft. When properly cooked, the eggs are done evenly through, like any other food. This result may be obtained by putting the egg into a dish with a cover, as a tin pail, and then pouring upon them boiling water, two quarts or more to a dozen eggs, and cover and set away from the stove for fifteen minutes. The heat of the water cooks the eggs slowly, evenly and sufficiently, and to a jelly-like consistency, leaving the center or yolk harder than the white, and the egg tastes as much richer and nicer as a fresh egg, and no person will want to eat them boiled after having tried this method once.

Not Entirely Destitute.

He had been gone from the parental home six months—left home in the first bloom of summer, with a smile upon his brow and a pickaxe in hand. The Black Hills his destination, glory and gold the goal. A summer spent amid the auriferous rocks—industry, perseverance and a rare knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy his useful tools, in addition to the pickaxe. Results are such that he is enabled to return sooner than his most sanguine expectations had allowed him to dream of doing. Almost home, he pauses outside the town until nightfall and sends to his waiting, expectant parent the following suggestive message: "Bring me a large blanket and a pair of old pants—I've got a hat!"—*Bainbridge (Ga.) Democrat.*

Tit for Tat.

Would-be wits are apt to have the tables turned on them. At a dinner in honor of Nick Denton, one of the staff of the Illinois Central railway, his friend Jack Wallace, intrusted with the toast of the evening, proposed it in this wise: "The two nicks—Old Nick and Nick Denton!" Denton rose to respond, saying he appreciated the honor conferred upon him by connecting him with Mr. Wallace's most intimate friend, and scarcely knew how to requite the compliment, but as one good turn deserves another, he would give "The two Jacks —Jack Wallace and Jackass!"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States

The bridge over the schuylkill river, at South street, Philadelphia, fell in, causing a damage of $100,000.

A fire in the building occupied by the Troy *Times*, at Troy, N. Y., caused a loss of about $200,000.

The Dorchester Savings Bank, of Dorchester, Mass., and the Rockport Savings Bank, of Rockport in the same State, have been enjoined from doing further business, by order of the supreme court on account of their impaired condition.

A demonstration in favor of a protective tariff took place in Pittsburgh, Pa. Nearly all the towns in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia were represented, and from 12,000 to 15,000 men were in the procession. The meeting was held in the exposition building, and resolutions in conformity with its object were passed.

The New York board of education has reduced the salaries of the teachers of the public schools.

Hon. Gideon Welles died on the eleventh, at Hartford, Conn., aged seventy-six years. He was born in Glastonbury, Conn., studied law, became editor and proprietor of the Hartford *Times* in 1826. After holding various minor offices was appointed secretary of the navy, under Lincoln's administration in 1861, and held this position until 1869. Since then he was a frequent contributor to the magazines and press of the country, and supported Tilden during the last presidential campaign.

The English ship British America and the American brig Carrie Winslow, collided off Sandy Hook, New York, and the latter was sunk, her captain and steward losing their lives.

The International Trust Company, of Jersey City, N. J., incorporated as a savings bank seven years ago, has suspended.

The schooner Speedwell arrived in New York, having on board the officers and all except one of the crew of the schooner Sallie M. Steelman, which was found flying signals of distress off the Bermuda islands. The crew had been without food for seven days, when one of the number attempted to shoot another, who turned upon his assailant and shot him dead. The rest of them ate of the human flesh to stay their intense suffering from hunger.

The State Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution in favor of protection, and denouncing the bill for the revision of the tariff, which is before the Committee of ways and Means in Congress.

A fire at Webster, Mass., destroyed the cambric mill of the H. N. Slater Manufacturing Company, inflicting an estimated loss of $100,000.

An important reduction of railroad freights from the East to the West has been made.

A meeting of the American Poultry Association was held at Portland, Me., Charles A. Bell, of Bangor, Me., being chosen president.

The Lord-Hicks case in New York has been compromised. An agreement has been reached between Mr. Lord and his children by which all suits are withdrawn and a settlement satisfactory to every one will be made.

The failure of Hon. William Upham, of Spencer, Mass., one of the heaviest manufacturers of woolen goods in the country, is announced. The liabilities are estimated at $125,000.

Western and Southern States.

A large number of illicit distillers in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, have been captured by United States revenue officers recently.

Hon. Charles M. Conrad, secretary of war under President Fillmore, died at New Orleans, on the eleventh, aged seventy-three years.

The Mississippi senate has refused to pass a resolution of thanks to United States Senator Bruce for advocating the Bland silver bill, or a resolution of censure of Senator Lamar, for opposing that bill.

A large distillery near Dayton, Ohio, has been seized by the government.

James Wesley and his wife were found murdered in their house in Wayne county, North Carolina. The couple were literally chopped to pieces with an axe. Upon the testimony of their five-year-old daughter a neighbor named Cherry was arrested for the crime, although the coroner's jury gave it as their verdict that five or six persons had been engaged in the murder.

The Kentucky Senate has passed resolutions calling for the remonetization of silver by separate State action, for the equalization of its value with gold and for the payment of bonds in greenbacks, of which increased issue is demanded.

President and Mrs. Hayes, and Vice-President Wheeler and wife were present at the opening of a camp meeting fair at the Masonic Temple in Baltimore.

The Etna iron works, of Ironton, Ohio, with a capital of $1,000,000, and the flour firm of Harvey A Son, Cleveland, have suspended, the liabilities of the latter being estimated at $170,000.

From Washington.

General Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, says that his idea of promoting the cultivation of native tea has been so well received that he receives at least 600 letters a day making inquiries in regard to it, and asking for plants. The commissioner already has 100,000 tea-plants started, and the demand for them will, he thinks, far exceed the supply.

Henry M. Hosmer, nineteen years old, son of Colonel Hosmer, patent attorney of Washington, committed suicide at the Arlington Hotel, by taking morphine. The cause is stated to be a failure in business together with the refusal of marriage by the parents of a young lady to whom he had been paying attention.

A dispatch signed by Secretary Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, Eugene Hale and Harry White, was sent to General Anderson at New Orleans, expressing sympathy for him, and the belief that he was "altogether guiltless of any offense against law."

A petition to Congress, by William Cline, of Dayton, Ind., asks that he be paid $5,000 upon the transfer to the commissioner of agriculture of a formula invented by him for making a medicine to cure the hog cholera.

The Senate finance committee has agreed to report favorably the resolution which was passed by the House, declaring it inexpedient to make any reduction in the tax on distilled spirits at present. The committee has also decided to recommend the passage of a bill calling for a commission to consider the question of regulating the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

President Hayes has written a letter to Attorney-General Devens in regard to the conviction of General Anderson at New Orleans. According to this letter the President is of the opinion that the prosecution against General Anderson is purely political; that it is not countenanced by the best men of Louisiana, and therefore is contrary to their calm judgment; that the proceedings were in the interest of persons who strive to antagonize the two parties in that State rather than to harmonize them, and that the act will be condemned everywhere when the circumstances attending the prosecution are made known.

The meeting of the national Democratic committee, which was to have been held in Washington, on February 22, has been postponed to May 22.

A recent debate in the House over the West Point appropriation bill led to a scene of extraordinary excitement. Mr. Hewitt criticised the attitude of Southern men toward West Point. Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, replied to Mr. Hewitt's charges, and a long exchange of personalities and arguments succeeded in which the presence of troops in the South, the alleged bargain, and the Presidency were discussed.

Foreign News.

The great fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradschik and Erzeroum have been evacuated by the Turks.

The revolting Kaffers in South Africa have been severely punished by the British troops.

Prince Gortschakoff has informed the European powers that Russia contemplates occupying Constantinople because England and other nations have determined to send war vessels there for the purpose of protecting their subjects. The sultan refused to allow the British fleet to advance to Constantinople, on the ground that if he did so the Russians would also enter the city.

A banquet to Henry M. Stanley was given in London by the Royal Geographical Society.

As the result of a panic in the grain trade of Belfast, Ireland, about ten firms have failed with total liabilities estimated at $1,000,000.

France and Italy have decided not to send fleets to Constantinople.

A London dispatch states that the court of appeals has reversed the decision of the court below in the case of Charles Bradlaugh—the English free thinker, well known in America, and Annie Besant, who were convicted of publishing a pamphlet alleged to be immoral. The case will probably be taken to the House of Lords.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Several petitions in favor of a woman suffrage amendment to the constitution were received. Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a memorial of the chamber of commerce of New York, remonstrating against the remonetization of the silver dollar, to be composed of 412½ grains. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, and Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, spoke in favor of the Bland silver bill. Adjourned.

Mr. Christiancy, of Michigan, in presenting several petitions of citizens of Michigan in favor of the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to prevent the disfranchising of persons on account of race, said he hoped the committee on privileges and elections would take up this subject and report upon it. The petitions were entitled to a report. When he should become satisfied that a majority of the women were in favor of female suffrage, he would vote for it, but until then he would not. He thought the Congress of the United States was not the place where these petitions should be presented. They properly belonged to the State Legislatures, and ought be presented there. Referred.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, presented resolutions of the General Assembly of Ohio, expressing the opinion that all the bonds of the government are payable, principal and interest, in silver coin, favoring the passage of the silver bill, and declaring that President Hayes and Secretary Sherman, in opposing the remonetization of silver, did not represent the views of the people of Ohio. Read and laid on the table. Mr. Burnside, of Rhode Island, from the committee on military affairs, rep rted with amendments, the Senate bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistments of colored citizens in any arm of the United States army. Messrs. Maxey, of Texas, and Cockrell, of Missouri, from the committee, announced that they did not concur with the majority in reporting favorably on this bill.... Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the silver bill, and Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, against. Adjourned.

Mr. Kernan, of New York, presented the memorial of the New York board of trade and transportation, signed by the officers thereof, and a large number of the business men of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the silver bill. Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, introduced a bill to promote the deposit of savings in a popular loan, and to provide for funding the national debt into home bonds convertible into currency. Referred to the committee on finance.... Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of the Bland silver bill, and Mr. Sargent, of California, in opposition to that measure. Adjourned.

House.

Bills were introduced declaring it unnecessary to raise taxes for the sinking fund for a certain period; giving the thanks of Congress to Gen. Miles for his Indian campaign; to distribute to the States the proceeds of captured and abandoned property still in the treasury.... The West Point academy appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment to strike out the sections allowing additional pay to first lieutenants acting as instructors was, after discussion, rejected, and the House adjourned.

The ceremony of receiving the painting of the "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln," presented to Congress by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New York, was gone through with in the presence of both Houses. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, made the presentation address, and an address was made by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, after which the House retired and the Senate followed.

Mr. Rice, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill granting pensions on account of wounds, etc., received in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861; for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for the restoration to the rolls of the names of invalid pensioners stricken therefrom on account of joining the Confederacy. After lengthy and animated discussion of the West Point appropriation bill the House adjourned.

HIS HONOR AND BIJAH.

An Hour at the Central Station Court.

Bijah was pounding the door-mat against the hydrant, when a limping, tearful lad of nine came along. The old man looked at him sharply and asked:

"Child, why these evidences of sorrow?"

"Fell down!" sobbed the boy.

"How wonderful is gravity," mused Bijah. "If it wasn't for that we'd all fall up instead of down. You hit your toe and—"

"Hit my toe agin the curbstone and went hed fust all over the street."

"Sartin, you did. You were plugging along as if you owned the whole town, head up and all the jibs drawing, and Nature took you down a peg. Served you right, my child. When a person gits too high-nosed to watch their own feet it's time they tumbled."

HIS RICH AUNT.

Horatio Park, a young man on the doorstep of life, was found crowded into a barrel in an alley at midnight. He was sound asleep when his feet were discovered, and when the officer rapped on the barrel and entreated the sleeper to awake and back out, he awoke and replied:

"I will not back out unless paid for it!"

The officer pulled on him, but he clung to the barrel. His roost was then rolled up and down the alley for five minutes, but he seemed to enjoy it. The head of the barrel was kicked in, and being attacked on all sides, the young man surrendered. His personal effects consisted of a hair-pin and a boiled egg, but he was tranquil and dignified. Brought before the bar he said:

"Your honor, my rich aunt will call and settle the bill. I'm in a hurry to catch the omnibus!"

"This court knows no aunts or uncles," replied his honor.

"I'll give you an introduction to-morrow—can't wait now!"

"There is no cause for haste, Mr. Park. Stand still, now, and explain to me why you are vagranting around in this manner? Have you any cash?"

"Only a few hundred dollars in bonds," was the answer.

"What sort of bonds?"

"I don't remember."

"Have you a home?"

"Yes, sir. All out-doors is my home."

"Too big a piece of property for one man to handle," sighed the court, as he gave him sixty days.

THE PARTICULAR MAN.

James Fortense entered a grocery on Michigan avenue and asked for some silver-plated hen's eggs, explaining that he couldn't think of buying the common sort. Failing to find any, he inquired for cardinal red turnips, London-smoked potatoes and a codfish with a hole through it. Such a particular man soon had a particular fight on his hands. He made objections to the size of a pedestrian's nose, and had the size of his own increased four-fold, and was arrested besides.

"I suppose you'll want turtle-soup up there, won't you?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir, I will! I also want a dressing-gown, a pair of slippers, chocolate every morning, and the daily paper must be brought to my cell."

"Which daily do you prefer?" softly asked his honor.

"I'd like one printed in red."

"And about your daily drives? Do you want a barouche or a cab?"

"I'll take a bar-ouch, I guess."

"Very well. Bijah here will hire a dray and send you up a diamond pin and a neck-scarf, and I think you'll be well fixed for the winter."

"Egad! he's a soft one!" whispered the prisoner to Bijah, as they reached the corridor; "I didn't suppose he'd allow me half those things!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Eating Forbidden Fruit.

Don Piatt, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati